

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1137—Vol. XXVII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857.

{ STAMPED ... SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE.

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

June 5, 1857. OFFICES, SPREAD EAGLE COURT.

M. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.
List of such mines as Mr. Crofts considers at this moment eligible for investment, or speculation, in dividend, proximate dividend, and progressive, furnished on application.

M. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has
BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE
MINES; and begs to refer to his *Weekly Mining Review*, published every Friday.

FOR SALE, DIVIDEND MINING SHARES at nett prices:—
10 Alfred Consols, 1 South Frances, 2307½, 1 West Caradon, 214½.
1 Balaclava, 1 Buller, 2330, 20 Northridge, 26s. 3d.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 1 South Frances, 214½, 20 Trevelick, 21s. 3d.
NON-DIVIDEND—
10 Tiscroft, 10 Tishy, 23½.
1 Hender, 23½, 1 Trevelick, 21s. 3d.
Apply to Mr. JAMES B. BARNESLEY, 11, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC
INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),
from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen,
frequently advance in price 500 per cent. or more.

PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 12 years' experience in every
department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular
correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere,
is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Peter Watson, being a
Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and
may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.
Bankers—Union Bank of London.
Commission 1½ per cent. on all transactions.
37, Threadneedle-street, London, June 5, 1857.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE:
10 Alfred Consols, 2307½, 100 East Providence, 30s., 30 Swanpool, 21½.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 20 Grenville, 21½, 50 South Buller and West
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 15 Stray Park, 24½.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 2 St. Ives Consols, 218s.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 20 South Bog, 26½.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 20 South Cudda, 17s. 6d.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 20 Stridgill Consols, 21½.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 10 Trellyn, 217½.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 100 Vale of Towry, 15s.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 20 Wheel Edward, 26½.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 20 Wheel Wrey, 27½.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 10 Wheel Emma, 28.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 20 Wheel Kitty, 27.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 20 Wh. Kitty (L.), 219.
1 Balaclava, 2330, 100 Great Alfred, 27½, 25 West Polbreath, 21½.
Bank and Railway shares taken in exchange, and vice versa. Shares bought and
sold on commission of 1½ per cent.
Ms. LEEAN, Share Dealer.
4, Cannon-court, Old Broad-street.

M. E. COMPTON HAS BUSINESS TO TRANSACT IN:
100 Edward, 10 Alfred Consols, 100 Gannan.
35 Great Alfred, 40 Ludoct, 5 Wh. Margaret.
10 Hington, 200 East Russell, 100 Gannan.
45 Zies, 100 Old Russell, 100 Harriett.
20 Stridgill Consols, 5 Balaclava, 100 Bedford United.
20 Pendon, 10 Wheel Wrey, 30 Drake Walls.
1 West Seton, 1 Wheel Buller, 2 Balaclava.
1 Concorrow, 1 Wheel Basset, 30 Buller and Basset.
3, Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street.

**M. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING
AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.**
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in all ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other
SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect
to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

M. R. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in
the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

**M. R. E. BLYTH, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 1, ST.
MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL,** is commissioned to SELL the following
SHARES at the nett prices offered, for each on delivery of bona fide transfers. As
Mr. Blyth confines himself strictly to commission business, the utmost reliance can
be placed that all business entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention and regu-
larity.
1 South Caradon, 234½, 10 Cook's Kitchen, 25½, 10 Alfred, 218.
1 Granbler, 216½, 1 West Caradon, 214½, 10 Tishy, 23½.
1 Herodfoot, 27½, 1 Margaret, 26½, 10 Tishy, 23½.
Mr. Blyth has instructions to PURCHASE Tamar Consols, South Frances, Tre-
velick, Great Alfred, Hender, and Wheel Harriett; sellers to name lowest prices.

INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL.—HENRY GOULD SHARP
begs to call the attention of his friends and the public to BRITISH MINING
SHARES, being the safest and most profitable means for the investment of capital.
The DIVIDEND MINES actually pay from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum on the
outlay, in dividends payable every two and three months, and are free from debts
and liabilities. The dividends paid last twelve years on British Mines were
£2,300,400 15s. In 1855 they paid £240,714 3s. 6d.; and last year £283,418 6s. 6d.;
showing an increase of £42,704 3s. 6d.
The NON-DIVIDEND MINES often advance in price from 100 to 1000 per cent.
profit on the outlay, within a few months after purchase; for instance, shares are
frequently purchased at 10s. or 20s. per share—in improvement taken place in the
mine, and they advance in price varying from £5 to £15 per share, and sometimes
even more. There is no investment so profitable as well-selected mine shares. Many
mines are fast approaching to a dividend state, and the shares are to be purchased at
such low prices that they cannot fail to prove remunerative to immediate purchasers.
HENRY GOULD SHARP receives the earliest information relative to all the latest im-
provements in the mines, &c.; consequently, can recommend to parties seeking safe
and profitable investments those shares which must advance in price.
Every information given, personally or by letter, and a list of the most promising
mines, with prices attached, forwarded on application to
HENRY GOULD SHARP, Mine Sharebroker.
2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.
P. & B. Bank, Insurance, Railway, Dock, and every other description of shares bought
and sold on commission.
All country communications will receive prompt attention, and any amount, from
£10 upwards, will be forwarded to the best advantage.
BANKERS: LLOYD and Westminster Bank, Lothbury.

**PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, FIVE HUNDRED
SHARES, or any part thereof, at 10s. per share, in a COPPER and SILVER-
LEAD MINE, in Cornwall.** It is surrounded by all the richest dividend-paying
mines in the district, and adjoins the celebrated South Caradon Mine, which has paid
in dividends to the fortunate shareholders the enormous sum of £119,200 on an out-
lay of £600. The rich copper lodes of this mine run through the entire length of the
mine; and I have no hesitation in saying that, in a year or so, it will pay dividends,
and the shares worth many pounds per share. All particulars will be forwarded on
application to
HENRY GOULD SHARP, Mine Sharebroker.
2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

FOR SALE:
100 Buller and Bertha, 7s., 20 East W. Russell, 14s., 100 South Bog, 23½.
10 Rona, and Heri., 24½, 20 East W. Russell, 14s., 100 Wh. Emma, 27 15s. 6d.
100 Wrygas Gilt.

M. R. GEORGE HUDGE, of 4, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL,
LONDON, has SHARES FOR SALE at the following prices:—
10 Kelly Bay, 24s. 6d., 20 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 100 Collage, 4s.
100 Garton, 15s., 20 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 100 Collage, 4s.
20 Buller and Basset, 23½, 20 South Gortland, 23½, 2 Balaclava.
20 Colborne and Lane, 2s., 20 East Alfred, 21s. 6d., 10 Trevelick, 21s. 3d.
20 Great W. Russell, 23½, 10 Alfred Consols, 218½, 10 Trevelick, 21s. 3d.
100 Mollard, 2s. 14d., 10 South Frances, 214½, 20 Tamar, 21½.
100 Silver Brook, 3s. 6d., 10 West Frances, 214½, 20 Great South Tolgas, 26½.
14 Wheel Emma, 28, 10 West Caradon, 214½, 20 Wheel Wrey, 27½.
1 South Caradon, 234½, 20 West Caradon, 214½, 20 Wh. Emma, 28.
23 Bryntall, 23½, 20 W. Russell, 27s. 6d., 100 Catherine and Jane, 6s.
20 Pendon, 100 W. Russell, 27s. 6d., 100 Catherine and Jane, 6s.
Mr. Hudge is a BUYER of 25 Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 4s.

GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES,

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part:—
5 Alfred Consols, 218, 20 Sotry, Cons., 26s. 3d., 1 West Caradon, 214½.
20 Drake Walls, 21s. 3d., 10 South Caradon, 234½, 5 Kitty (Leland), 218½.
5 Herodfoot, 27½, 20 St. Day United, 21½, 10 Kitty (St. Agn.), 23½.
5 North Basset, 230½, 10 Tiscroft, 24½, 1 Wh. Margaret, 257½.
1 Providence, 277½, 20 Trevelick, 21s. 3d., 5 Wh. Wrey, 26 15s. 6d.
1 Rosewarne Unit, 244, 20 Vale of Towry, 15s. 6d.
The above are all paying dividends, and one or two of the copper mines are worth
attention at present prices.
10 Balaclava, 23½, 50 Kelly Bay, 18s. 9d., 1 West Frances, 218½.
5 Cook's Kitchen, 24½, 25 Lady Bertha, 15s. 3d., 20 Wheel Edward, 26½.
25 Dev. Wh. Buller, 10s. 6d., 10 Leland Consols, 23½, 20 Wh. Grenville, 21½.
10 East Alfred, 22½, 20 North Downs, 21½, 20 Wheel Ludoct, 21½.
25 East Basset, 11s. 6d., 5 North Frances, 218½, 3 Wh. Margery, 212½.
30 Great Herwar, 30s. 6d., 5 Portkella United, 24½, 20 Wheel Tishy, 22½.
20 Trevelick, 21s. 3d.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he
will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER; and will allow any purchaser of
undoubted respectability to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same,
previous to payment.

**MESSRS. J. J. REYNOLDS AND SON, STOCK, RAILWAY,
AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILD-
INGS, E.C., LONDON,** beg to draw the attention of their friends and capitalists to
the present state of the Money Market, which, being very depressed, offers great ad-
vantages to those who may be in a position to invest at present rates,
rates which the prospect of a good harvest and other concurrent circumstances, it is
confidently expected, will improve.

Messrs. J. J. REYNOLDS and Son take this opportunity of thanking those who have
entrusted them with their confidence since the announcement of their partnership;
and to assure their clients, and the public generally, that by strict attention to the
interests of those for whom they transact business, they will endeavour to retain the
position they have gained.
Messrs. J. J. REYNOLDS and Son are in constant communication with the most ap-
proved agents in Cornwall and Devon, and will be happy to render any information
respecting mining property gratis, and to get mines inspected when required.
Business transacted in British and Foreign Funds and Securities on the usual com-
mission authorised by the Stock Exchange.
1, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C., June 5, 1857.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING SHARE

DEALERS, &c., 3, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.

CHARLES BEST, JUN.,

SHAREBROKER, AND DEALER IN MINING SHARES.

Bankers: Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.

**M. R. JOS. JAS. REYNOLDS, JUN., 68, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS** in every description of BRITISH
and FOREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES,
on the usual terms of commission. Being in constant communication with the most
skilful agents in all parts, Mr. J. J. REYNOLDS, jun., is always in a position to give
reliable information and advice to his clients and friends who may favour him with
orders.
1 Balaclava, 237½, 2 Craddock Moor, 244, 50 West Grenville, 4s. 9d.
1 North Frances, 2317½, 10 North Frances, 218, 10 East Alfred, 23½.
10 Alfred, 218½, 5 Camborne Vein, 2s., 5 North Croft, 23.
10 Tiscroft, 24½, 10 Kelly Bay, 18s. 9d., 3 St. Wh. Fortune, 26.
1 United, 2150, 5 Great Alfred, 27½, 5 Cook's Kitchen, 25.
1 North Basset, 2105, 5 Balaclava, 23½, 1 Concorrow, 2155.
1 Providence, 277½, 20 So. Concorrow, 2s. 6d., 1 Margaret, 257½.
And is a BUYER of 1 West, New Wheel For United, and East Rosewarne.

JAMES HERRON HAS FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the

prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

2 Afr. Cons., 218 15s. 9d., 5 Great Alfred, 27½, 10 Trevelick, 21s. 3d.
5 Bryntall, 23½, 5 Herodfoot, 27½, 10 Trevelick, 21s. 3d.
5 Butterdon, 22½, 10 Leland Consols, 23½, 1 Tiscroft, 24½.
5 Holling Well, 20 Mollard, 2s. 14d., 1 United Mines.
1 Cenn Brynny, 246½, 3 North Basset, 230½, 20 Vale of Towry, 15s. 6d.
20 Chancellorville, 5s. 9d., 20 North Downs, 21½, 1 West Caradon, 214½.
50 College Mines, 4s. 9d., 50 West Par Cons., 2s. 9d., 5 When: Ury, 23½.
3 Cljiah and Wentworth, 5 Par Cons., 223 15s. 9d., 1 Trevelick, 21s. 3d.
10 Drake Walls, 21s. 3d., 1 Providence, 273½, 5 Wheel Wrey, 27½.
30 Dyffryn Castell, 10s. 9d., 5 Portkella United, 24½, 10 Wheel Hender, 21½.
1 Granbler & St. Aubyn, 10 Pedn-an-drea, 20 Wheel Harriett.
20 Gwanton United, 10s. 9d., 1 South Caradon, 234½, 2 Wheel Margaret.
15 Great V., 10 South Frances, 2305, 5 Wheel Edward, 26½.
10 East Buller, 21½, 10 St. Aub. & Grylls, 21½, 5 West Basset, 230½.
50 College Mines, 4s. 9d., 20 St. Day United, 21½, 10 West Alfred Con., 23s.
Mr. HERRON recommends the following mines at the present market prices:—
Wh. Margaret, Wh. Trevelick, Herodfoot, Mary Ann, Vale of Towry, Granbler and
St. Aubyn, South Caradon, Wheel Kitty (Leland), West Caradon, Par Consols, and
St. Aubyn and Grylls.
A list of mines, similar to the above, has been published by Mr. HERRON for some
weeks past, as desirable for investment; and notwithstanding speculation has been
checked by the great scarcity of money, the prices of those mines have been sus-
tained and upon the whole improved, thus showing that not only were they well se-
lected, but that Mr. HERRON has acquired some little knowledge of his profession.
Wh. Margaret, Wh. Trevelick, Herodfoot, Mary Ann, Vale of Towry, Granbler and
St. Aubyn, South Caradon, Wheel Kitty (Leland), West Caradon, Par Consols, and
St. Aubyn and Grylls.
A list of mines, similar to the above, has been published by Mr. HERRON for some
weeks past, as desirable for investment; and notwithstanding speculation has been
checked by the great scarcity of money, the prices of those mines have been sus-
tained and upon the whole improved, thus showing that not only were they well se-
lected, but that Mr. HERRON has acquired some little knowledge of his profession.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, June 5, 1857.

GEORGE SPATLEY begs to inform his friends that there are
now some half-a-dozen MINES, in which a great ADVANCE IN PRICE
is certain during the year. Those about to invest should look to the MINES, and not
too much to the Share List, and depend upon it success is certain.
List of prices and information given, personally or by letter.
Business transacted in every description of Mining, Railway, Bank, Gas, and In-
surance Shares.—15, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES:—

Alfred Consols, West Seton, East Basset.
Concorrow, East Pool, Great Alfred.
East Pool, Charlotte, Great Alfred.
Rosewarne United, Kitty (Leland), East Trefusis.
Sotridge Consols, Margaret, Grenville.
Trevelick, Mary Ann, South Frances.
Trevelick, Beech, Great Herwar.
West Damrel, H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street. Established 15 years.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT,
REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management
of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be
obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS
SECURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES,
MINES (British and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC
FUNDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate com-
mission. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker.
25, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

M. R. B. TREDINNICK, BROKER AND GENERAL DEALER,

GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MINING ENGINEERS FOR IRELAND.—

Messrs. BOUNDY and SMITH, 18, ST. ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN,
undertake to SURVEY, VALUE, and REPORT upon all descriptions of MINES
and MINERAL PROPERTY, PREPARING PLANS and SECTIONS of same, and
the ORGANISATION of ASSOCIATIONS for working mines under the Limited
Liability Act.

M. R. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,

UPPER, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

MR. LISABÉ may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience
in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining
and other speculations in that country.

MESSRS. A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

SOLE MAKERS TO THE
LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH and TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Proprietors throughout the kingdom.
MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations
or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon
the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater pliability, durability, and
strength; and is admitted by the principal colliery proprietors to be far superior to any
other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point
of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.
GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.
Office, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS,

2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON;
AND AT 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
35, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CITY.
Mr. J. R. PIKE will be happy to advise capitalists about to invest in mines, either
for investment or speculation.
A daily price list of business done in the Mining Exchange forwarded on receipt of
stamped addressed envelope.—Friday, June 6, 1857.

WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, MINING AGENT,
(For many years with Mr. T. P. Thomas),
57, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

**MR. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES TO DEAL IN ALL
DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES**, at exceedingly close prices.
Cash given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of re-
spectability can have shares registered previous to payment.
Money advanced on Mining Shares.
3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, June 5, 1857.

MINING OFFICES.—MR. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE

STREET, FENECHE.

**JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.**
Orders for the PURCHASE and SALE of MINE SHARES, MINING MAT-
TERIALS, &c., promptly attended to.

**MR. WILLIAM WOOD, 2, FURNACE HOUSE, LLANELLY,
CARMARTHENSHIRE,** having had many years' experience in the manage-
ment of extensive collieries and iron mines, and as civil and mechanical engineer,
OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO SURVEY, INSPECT, and REPORT upon such pro-
perty, and to FURNISH SECTIONS, ESTIMATES, and VALUATIONS of the same.
Plans and estimates of winding and pumping machinery on the best construction
furnished, and the erection superintended. Chemical analyses of iron ores carefully
made, and opinion as to their value given.

**INVESTMENTS.—MR. G. J. POUCHER, STOCK AND SHARE
BROKER,** having facilities for obtaining RELIABLE and EARLY INFOR-
MATION on all points connected with the various undertakings in RAILWAYS, MINES,
&c., can at all times point out to investors the SAFEST and most PROFITABLE
SECURITIES for the employment of capital.
PURCHASES and SALES EFFECTED at the usual commission.
1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

**WM. ADOLPH AND CO., OF LONDON (E.C.), FOREIGN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS for the SALE and PURCHASE
of COBALT, NICKEL, COPPER, and ALL OTHER ORES, SPECIMENS, and ME-
TALS, of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY of every descrip-
tion. Highest references given.—Address letters, post paid, as above.**

**FRANCIS EVANS, INSPECTOR OF MINES AND MINERAL
PROPERTY.** Living in the midst of the principal mines of Wales, he is in a
position to advise parties who may have an interest in them.
ESGAIL M'WYN.—Having inspected the mine for the lessee, a full detailed re-
port will be furnished on receipt of a post-office order for £2 2s.
Dated Pontnewydd, Rhayader, June 6, 1857.

**GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND
CHEMICAL WORKS.**
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN
BARKER** begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c.)
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—in INGOTS, SHEET,
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—TO LET, for the term of three or six
months, a NUMBER of nearly new 6 tons WAGONS, at the rate of £10 10s.
per annum each wagon.—Apply to Mr. T. NUNN, Wellington Chambers, Cannon-
street, London, E.C.

**RAILWAY WAGONS.—TO LET, OR FOR SALE, TWO or
THREE HUNDRED** well built, nearly new COAL WAGONS, to run upon
narrow gauge railways.—Full particulars of GEORGE RICHARDSON, 10, Craig's-court,
Charing-cross.

**TO MINING AGENTS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN, strange to the
business,** having advanced about £1200 on a double tin mining set of much
promise, and on which a great part of that amount has been expended in work done
to hand, wishes to DISPOSE of them, or to have a small (limited) company formed
to carry on the mine; in which case, if in the hands of respectable parties, he would
take most of the above sum in paid-up shares.—Apply by letter, with indisputable
references, to Mr. MALPAS, 2, Jirch-terrace, Holland-road, Brixton.

£10,000, at 7 PER CENT. WANTED, ON MORTGAGE
of extensive going COLLIERIES, of most ample value. Principals
and their solicitors only treated with.—Address, "Lex," 10, South-square, Gray's
Inn, London.

WANTED, AN AGENCY IN THE METAL TRADE.—
The ADVERTISER, having an office centrally situated in Birmingham, and
who is well known to most of the manufacturing houses, desires an AGENCY for the
SALE OF METAL to large consumers. References of the first respectability.—
Address, by letter, to "P. S.," care of S. Cooper and Co., 35, Union-st., Birmingham.

**WANTED, FROM FIFTY to THREE HUNDRED SHARES in
TOLVADEN MINE.—**Direct to "S. P.," Post-office, Brighton.

**RHOSWYDOL and BACHEIDDON LEAD MINE.—TO BE
SOLD, FIVE or TEN SHARES** in this dividend-paying MINE, now on the
eve of paying 17½ to 20 per cent. per annum (next meeting 17th inst.). Also, FIVE
SHARES in the celebrated copper and lead mine NANT-Y-CAR.—Address, by letter,
"O. G.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-
SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES and AXLES FOR
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS.** From the tests
to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during
several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be un-
hesitatingly affirmed.

WEST CARADON MINE.—A FULL SPECIAL REPORT, just
made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. MURCHISON'S
QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now ready. Price, with a MAP of the
ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

GREAT WHEEL ALFRED.—A SPECIAL REPORT, just made
from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. MURCHISON'S QUAR-
TERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, which is now ready. Price, with a
MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE DISTRICTS, One Shilling; at Mr. MUR-
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WEST ROSEWARNE UNITED.
ROSEWARNE and HERLAND.
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MEMS. OF MINES AND MINERS—No. VI.

ROBERT WERN FOX (Falmouth).—Science owes much to this great name, but the county of Cornwall, particularly the mining population, owes more. The name of Fox has long been associated with mining interests. To this noble family of philosophers, philanthropists, and geniuses, both male and female, is justly due the deepest gratitude of Cornishmen. Their charity is proverbial, their abilities a quotation, and their fame world wide. To them Cornwall is indebted for the germ of her noblest, most useful, and best institution—the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society. Their energy made the little grain spring up into a great tree, and is one principal reason why Falmouth was selected as the locale of their Hall. Having paid this just tribute to the family, we will now direct attention to the merits (would we could do justice to them!) of the illustrious individual who is more immediately the subject of our paper. This worthy is well known in the annals of science and mining. Few persons have devoted so much liberality in purse or time to the development of Nature's great arcanes connected with the lodes of Cornwall, as Mr. Fox. He reasons upon cause and effect, and philosophically reasons—if the effect be seen search for the cause, and then you may reason truthfully on other similar causes as to their effects, though they be not seen. Under these impressions, having detected voltaic electricity in several lodes in the county, Mr. Fox, at his own expense, instituted a costly series of experiments, conducted principally by the subject of a previous "Mem." (W. J. Henwood), to ascertain if this law were universal in certain situations, or only partial, or if by a series of experiments from this source it could be ascertained whether a lode contained metalliferous deposits at all, or in proportion to the agency developed. A noble thought, and one every way worthy its author and investigator, although as yet unsuccessful. After the vast improvements that have been made in electro-magnetism within the last 30 years (the time that has elapsed since these experiments were made), who knows what may not be accomplished, and that Mr. Fox's experiments may not yet succeed? The author has heard Andrew Cross, of Taunton, the eminent electrician, declare his firm conviction it would eventually be found correct, and regret that he was not a young man, to undertake the charge of so grand an investigation. Mr. Fox's experiments, as well as Mr. Cross's, in forming miniature metallic veins by voltaic electricity are well known. His contributions to the pages of the *Transactions* bear ample testimony to his zeal, his ability, his perseverance. Of his worth the county testifies with one accord, but his private charities, and they are not a few, are only known to the recipients: he is one of those who "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

ROBERT HUNT.—It would not only be a breach of etiquette, but a dereliction of duty, were this justly celebrated individual not to be mentioned as a philosopher, a miner, and a man of sterling worth in every sphere of life. To his industry and ability alone he owes his present pre-eminent position. Mr. Hunt, in early life, practised the comparatively humble profession of a chemist and druggist, in which capacity he soon distinguished himself by his extraordinary experiments and researches, and a peculiarly happy way of illustrating them in popular lectures. He was one of the founders of the Penzance Mechanics Institution, at the meetings of which the eloquence and forcible reasoning of Mr. Hunt always commanded a full audience, much to the gratification and instruction of his hearers. Associated with him were the late J. Beckerlog, J. B. Jordan, and a few kindred geniuses. Before he left Penzance to join those higher paths of science he so ably treads, he witnessed that institution flourish in an unexpected degree. The Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, of which he was an early medallist, found in him an able discoverer, contributor, and demonstrator, of some of the most subtle of Nature's wonders. His successful experiments on daguerotypes, in Talbotypes, and similar then astonishing processes, soon brought his name prominently before the public; but his wonderful researches upon the laws of light, and the divisibility of rays, stamped him as a philosopher, and a man of profound study. His papers and lectures on these subjects soon commanded attention, and gained him the friendship and patronage of the most illustrious names on the page of science. It being universally declared that the records of the mining interests of this country were not only kept in a careless and neglected manner, but that it was absolutely necessary they should be placed under the surveillance of some scientific person, who could and would render a satisfactory account, the well-known talents of Mr. Hunt, his celebrity for clearness of demonstration, his order, regularity, and, withal, his urbanity of manner, pointed him out as the man. An experience of many years has proved the choice was worthy the judgment. The mining records of this country, for correctness, for statistical compilation, and for arrangement, may vie with those of any country in the world. To persons unacquainted with the subject it may appear to have been an easy task—not so, however, to those who do know. It has been an Herculean undertaking—"where all was chaos, all is light." In the first place, had not Mr. Hunt been half a miner, and a man of high standing in the world of letters, he could not have obtained or understood the information he has elicited from the agents of mines in the various localities; for, though many of them are high-minded, liberal men, who will convey any information required, yet, in the aggregate, they are a curious body to get what they deem secrets out of. Many are jealous of rival mines, others are ashamed to acknowledge the poverty of their produce, and some from disinclination, would not give the desired data. By his kindness, attention, visiting the localities, reasoning on the folly of withholding such useful and instructive information, Mr. Hunt, at considerable self-sacrifice and unparalleled industry, has overcome and removed all prejudice; they who withheld are now proud to contribute to anything he may require, evidently showing we have, at all events, in this instance, got the right man in the right place, which we hope he will long live to adorn, except he be promoted to some higher sphere, where his splendid talents may be made available for greater works than that of keeping mining records (no mean or easy task, as we have shown) affords him the opportunity of doing. Mr. Hunt's urbanity to strangers is the subject of remark by every one who has the honour of an introduction; he so readily entertains any subject laid before him for advice, or question, and explains it in so friendly and kind a manner, that he wins the affection and respect of the applicant. The writer has often heard a rough mine captain exclaim, on leaving Mr. Hunt's presence, "Is it possible that is the great Mr. Hunt? I will send him all he wants to know, I am sure." To scientific works Mr. Hunt is an able and liberal contributor; his industry is exemplary, his kindness proverbial, and his abilities acknowledged and appreciated. We repeat, long may he enjoy them, to his family's and friends' highest gratification, and his country's honour and benefit!

J. B. JORDAN.—Although this gentleman is not a Cornishman or a regularly constituted miner, yet his long residence among them, his peculiarity of taste, his devotion to their interests, and his endeavours to improve and elucidate their machinery, fully entitle him to be included in the list of Cornish worthies. Mr. Jordan settled in Penzance about the year 1830 as a teacher of drawing and painting, in which capacity he displayed considerable ability, and met a corresponding encouragement. But Nature will out. He was never meant by the great Architect to be a mere teacher of painting. His mechanical genius prevailed ere long; he produced some mathematical and philosophical instruments of surprising workmanship and extreme delicacy. The establishment of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society soon gave Mr. Jordan an opportunity of displaying his extraordinary mechanical powers. His ingenious plan for the ascent and descent of miners displayed considerable skill, particularly in its adaptation to underlie shafts; its costliness was its greatest drawback. Mr. Jordan also exhibited a novel and simple mode of reversing steam machinery, at that time a novelty. He also exhibited many well-executed working models of the various mine machinery in his neighbourhood. The extreme delicacy of his electrometers and galvanometers were the subjects of frequent remark. Mr. Jordan is the inventor of several very ingenious and useful machines, amongst which the pentagraphic carrying-machine is a most remarkable one. At the Museum of Economic Geology, the many models of Cornish steam machinery (unequalled in execution) testify to his ability as a machinist, and to his attention to the most minute details of their intricate construction. These working models are the admiration of all visitors; an examination of them will satisfy anyone that Mr. J. B. Jordan's abilities deserve a record amongst our mining "Mems."

FURTHER DISCOVERIES OF COAL IN IRELAND.—At Upper Church, near Thurles, Clonmel County, a newly-discovered coal mine, on the property of Mr. R. Armstrong, Meilife, is now being worked under the management of Mr. R. Millett, G.E. Milbrook; and although the shaft is sunk but 65 ft., considerable quantities of coal and an extensive coal bed have been met with.

Original Correspondence.

LUND HILL EXPLOSION, AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.

SIR.—The summing up of the coroner was but a repetition of the evidence of Messrs. Wood, Elliott, and Woodhouse, after they had examined the colliery, and which distinctly proved that the much-vaunted system of ventilation was unequivocally bad, and that even the imperfect rules which were in existence had been greatly neglected. Although the immediate cause of the explosion remains a mystery, the inadequate provisions against danger are too glaring to render the occurrence of that dreadful calamity a matter of surprise.

The coroner's jury say that they cannot come to the conclusion that it was caused by original neglect, but accidental; at the same time, they condemn the laxity of the discipline, and non-observance of rules. The jury also concur in the opinion expressed by the three engineers mentioned—that an improved system of ventilation, as well as safety-lamps, ought to be resorted to. They recommend that efforts be made to educate the miners, and conclude by the expression of an opinion that the owners were not cognisant of the laxity of discipline which prevailed in the colliery. From the premises, the jury could scarcely have arrived at a more "lame and impotent conclusion."

It is passing strange, too, that in an investigation of such vast importance the evidence of Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for the district should not have been taken. He might, or at all events ought to, have been able to have thrown some light on the original or the progressive cause of this dire calamity; and have told us whether he was aware that the colliery was in the state described, and which has been so strongly reprobated by the eminent engineers examined at the inquest. If he were cognisant of this state of things, it would be important to know what measures he took to remedy it; and if he were in ignorance of these alarming circumstances, how was it that he should remain so, whilst the state of the mine seems to have been so notorious in the neighbourhood?

If the mode of investigation pursued at this inquest is to be taken as precedent, it will establish the principle that no one can be held responsible for these terrible events, unless it can be proved that a RECKLESS, IGNORANT COLLIER actually did the mischief, although the ignorance of the owners and agents is held to be a sufficient excuse. OBSERVER.

June 3.

"SLICKENSLIDES."

I do not remember to have seen any notice of these curious formations in any scientific work, though almost every miner must be conversant with them; I think, therefore, a little attention bestowed on the subject may not be uninteresting or unprofitable.

These remarkable formations are found on the walls of lodes in the clay-slate (killas) formation (I do not recollect ever having seen any in granite, they certainly do not occur in the limestone, millstone grit, or hazel formations). They assume a variety of singular appearances; in some they are corrugated as regularly as can be conceived, resembling in some degree fossilised wood, such as is frequently found in coal pits; in others they are regularly striated; others resemble plane iron before it is polished, the mark of the tool, as in the latter, being just barely perceptible; others again are perfectly smooth and bright. Their colour is also as various as their form, from a beautiful rich brown to black, and in some few instances they are quite bright, having a brilliant, shining, metallic lustre.

A fine example of the corrugated brown series was shown in the Great Exhibition of 1851, from the Pencorse Mines, near East Wheal Rose; this was a large specimen, and was peculiarly perfect and bright. Similar pieces of it have been procured, but of a smaller size; the striated may be procured at Wheal Rose, near the Loe Pool, Helston, an old lead mine; the plain black may be found in many mines in Cornwall; the bright metallic lustrous was frequently met with at Wheal Langford, near Callington. I have also seen fine instances of it at the Dhoon Mine, Isle of Man.

My attention has been drawn to the subject in preparing the "Guide round the sea-coast for visitors." I find in reading my notes, made some years since when exploring, the following remarks:—"Here (Bellurion, or Treanney Bay) are to be seen slickenslides, on the south side of the Bellurion lode; care must be taken to break them, when good specimens may be procured. They stand nearly perpendicular, and are evidently in this instance caused by the disturbed state of the ground." These notes, I find by subsequent enquiries, are pretty nearly correct, as applied to all slickenslides; for I do not recollect to have seen them at any very great depth. I have observed them so close together as barely to be able to put a knife edge between, and I have seen them many feet asunder, with the body of the lode between. At Bellurion there are three or four series of them on the south side of the great lode, but I could not trace them off on the north, the great quantity of sand probably preventing it; this place is close by the junction of the clay-slate with the conglomerate, at the commencement of the serpentine formation; there are three or four elvan courses, a north and south lode, and these slickenslides occur near the junction. Can it be possible these have been formed by the attrition of the rocks one against the other? If so, how comes the enamel-like lustre on the face of the stone, frequently having the appearance of being highly polished with black lead, and in a few instances almost as bright as silver? If any work or paper has been published on this subject I should like to see the author's views, as well as to receive any information from some of your numerous scientific readers. I presume one of the advantages to be derived from the Journal is the discussion and elucidation of such phenomena as are met with in our peregrinations.

I ask for information, and in due time will give my own views of the matter; but if your correspondents will oblige and assist me, I think we may be of mutual benefit. I wish to ascertain the following particulars:—Have they been seen in granite or greenstone? whether accompanied by flocon or not? whether in a compact or vuggy lode, and, if so, where? whether the lode in the neighbourhood has been honeycombed by a caunter, or the ground otherwise disturbed? and at what depth the lowest has been observed? whether they have been seen in tin, copper, or lead lodes?

GEORGE HENWOOD.

PRACTICAL MINING—THE "DIPPING NEEDLE."

SIR.—Knowing that most subjects connected with mining are ably discussed in your Journal, I forward the following facts, which I believe will prove interesting to the scientific reader, and valuable (as a guide) to those who are practically engaged in engineering operations.

The difficulties which exist (to a greater or less extent) in underground operations, owing to magnetic disturbances affecting the magnetised needles used in surveying mines, and which frequently (though quite unintentionally) cause great errors in the sinking of shafts, &c., can now be entirely removed by means of the "dipping needle," invented by Mr. R. W. Fox; and the amount and differences of magnetic intensities and variation be determined as accurately underground as above, and (where required) the true polar position determined.

This dipping needle will at the same time serve to determine the magnetic intensities in mines producing different minerals, and will serve to show that all minerals when in their native lodes are charged either with electro-magnetism, or magnetoelectricity. Also many of the most interesting problems now before the scientific world may be in a great measure solved by the assistance of this invaluable but hardly appreciated instrument, particularly those pertaining to magnetism, electricity, and galvanism—concepts, though perhaps not always equally perceptible. By these means, also, many of the theories propounded by Mr. Evan Hopkins, and satisfactorily proved by Mr. Fox, can be most clearly demonstrated.

This is not a mere theoretical statement, but one founded upon actual observation in mines in the neighbourhood of this town within the past three weeks—the Perran St. George Copper Mine and Wheal Jane, producing different minerals, such as molybdenite and tin.

As particulars of the observations made may be of service to your readers, I will forward a statement of them for your next Journal, being convinced that a more extended knowledge of this instrument will be most beneficial to the mining interests.

THOMAS DAWKINS.

PURCHASING MINING SHARES.

SIR.—I was delighted by your leader of last week, in which you show the Londoners how they shall become mine shareholders without risk or bother. We do not want them to have either without they like it. Let them buy shares of us at a fair price, and we will take all the risk, all the trouble, and all the annoyance; but "we cannot have the cake, and eat it too." I, for one, hold many shares in dividend mines, but they have cost me a lot of money; and as I must live (the dividends will keep me, and handily too), I cannot afford to venture very much further until I realise some of the shares that have cost me so much. Now, the London market is not at a fair price—dividend mines are at too low a figure.

I for one have ventured, and will do so again, from the surface, I trust with similar luck, success, judgment, or what you please to term it, but I will see where my money is laid out, and take care by whom. I will also take care to be not far from the spot, to occasionally ask questions, and examine for myself as well as by paid agents.

I flatter myself I know something about working a young mine, and do not wonder at people being afraid of "up the country" and London boards of management, too often composed of gentlemen who invest, but do not attend, or of men of straw who dare not. I know two properties now, in which the board of one consists of six gentlemen and the secretary, neither of whom know anything of mining whatever, being perfect novices: in the other, the agent is really a clever man, but is so cramped and bamboozled by the "committee's" orders, that the poor devil has no chance whatever to work his mine properly—it is playing Hamlet with the principal character omitted. To conduct a mine through its leading strings is the greatest difficulty; after it once becomes dividend, or even able to pay its way, all is easy enough. London ad-

venturers lose their temper and confidence at the same time, when a call is made; it is not their profession, but ours—so they had better take your advice, and buy dividend mines. Let young mines be to miners—they will work and manage them properly, and when in a fit state will be glad, for a consideration, to hand them over to the experienced men for investment.

If your suggestions be largely followed, we shall hear fewer complaints against mining, as I know, whether they do or not, that more than half the difficulties impeding young mines occur from the mismanagement of boards of management, committees, &c., formed of the inexperienced in these matters. Let them invest their money in legitimate undertakings (as dividend mines are called), and leave the development of mines to miners.—June 1.

M. S.

RATING OF MINES.

SIR.—Despotism Russia and absolute Prussia, and all the other non-constitutional states of the Continent, are in every way relieving mines from paying any government rates or parochial dues; and even Spain, which is allowed by all parties to be so backward in all fiscal regulations, possesses a mining code which would not disgrace the most enlightened country of civilised Europe. The legislators of these countries are perfectly aware that the fostering of mining enterprises, which in many cases is a hazardous undertaking, and in every instance requires a considerable outlay, is always a considerable source of wealth to any country; and if encouraged, must become a portion of the national property.

Let it not be supposed that the thinking portion of the House of Commons are not aware of this fact. Our representative Government is the best in the world: nevertheless, it has many great faults, and the collective wisdom there displayed is far from being infallible. One great defect of this, as well as of all other popular assemblies, is that too much talk is allowed. Men can indulge in crochets, and get committees appointed, not only for useless, but at the same time noxious purposes. A remarkable instance of this we have seen in the fantastic tricks of some of the Cornish Members. I lay no blame on Mr. Nicholas Kendall for endeavouring to acquire a quasi notoriety by being chairman of a committee in the House of Commons: this is somewhat higher than the quarter sessions, although here his absolute wisdom may be commented upon, while in the country there are probably no records kept as to how many times he committed himself or others while on the bench. Judging from his position, I presume he must have been of the "great unpaid," known alike for their content of justice, ignorance of law, and dogged obstinacy. Another is Mr. Michael Williams, who has obtained all his wealth from miners in two ways—what he has gained as a miner, and then his profits as a smelter. When a few lords are to be conciliated, we forget the means by which we attained eminence, despite our plebeian origin, and strive to become a part and parcel of a landed and starched aristocracy, who despise us for daring to intermix with them, but consider us agreeable if we give good dinners and lend money. A third is Mr. Richard Davey, whose parish is rather poor, and there are a number of persons there not depending upon mines, who have to be supported by the parish rates when they become enfeebled and past labour. I am not about to infer that these three gentlemen are very estimable in their several capacities—the one as a sharp trader, the other two as country squires; but the electors and those connected with mining made a great mistake when they returned them as their representatives in the House of Commons. The exhibitions made last year show that legislature was not their vocation, and that we ought to have had a new "pare."

While the duties on mining are being relaxed in all other countries, it must appear strange that England, which was the first country not only to inaugurate, but likewise to carry out free trade, should now be attempting to levy dues on that which is a great source of her prosperity, and one of the sinews of her power. I will ask one simple question—When once the lord's dues are rated to the poor, what will be the answer he will give, if required to reduce them? It will be this—I must pay a certain amount to the poor-rates, and it is now out of my power to afford you any relief. The mischievous tendency of this I will not now here dilate upon, and other considerations I shall defer until a subsequent communication. In the mean while, I would enquire what the committee who professed themselves so anxious to improve the working of the mines, but the principle of construction to which the lecturer calls attention, the employment of two cylinders, the cranks being fixed on the shaft at right angles, thereby obviating the necessity of the fly-wheel. This principle of construction is so common at all engineering establishments that Mr. W. Oliver may rest easy in the assurance that the lecturer did not mean to call down special praise upon the makers of this particular engine, but merely referred to it as forming one of a class whose principle of construction he considers to be the best.

The objection of the lecturer to horizontal winding engines is founded much more on theory than on practice, as their almost universal adoption in different parts of Lancashire and elsewhere would seem to point out. A mere inspection of the long lists of horizontal marine engines, of thousands of horse-power, must satisfy the most obtuse that the advantages gained by their use far outweigh any objection as to increased wear and tear. In my opinion, it is of far more importance in a winding engine that the drum should be fixed on the crank shaft, and that the employment of second motion shafts, driven by wheels, should in all cases be avoided. Moderately short stroke shafts are preferable to long strokes, as, instead of having the piston travelling through the extra space of the long stroke, you increase the diameter of the shorter stroke, so as to render the consumption of steam equal in both, and thus give the engineer a more perfect command over the engine, practically if not theoretically.

Referring to the lecturer's predilection for quick winding, the firm to which I belong lately erected a small horizontal winding engine, 26 in. cylinder, and 4½ feet stroke, 12 ft. drum on crank shaft; this engine can easily wind from 40 to 50 tons of coal per minute from 100 fms. pit.—June 1.

WIGAN.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MINING INVESTMENTS—IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SIR.—Owing to an accident, I was obliged to return from my tour of inspection through Devon and Cornwall sooner than I intended. Being now partially recovered, I take the earliest opportunity of laying before the public a list of the Cornish and Devon Mines I visited during my late round, on most of which I am at liberty to furnish full reports, for which I charge 2s. 2d. The second list I send you are mines seen by me at different periods, when I formed my opinion as to results, since which time I have narrowly watched their reports, and am now prepared to give general hints as to their future prospects, accompanied with my views on many other mines that I have from time to time surveyed at surface; for the latter list I charge 1s. 1s. Particulars requiring a full report of any mine in the first list will get reports and this list for 2s. 12d., accompanied with a letter of general remarks, or my views on the formation of metallic substances in lodes, and the gossans on the back of them, with other useful hints for legitimate shareholders, showing how to detect mines that are expensive and unfairly dealt with, as I am now prepared with a list of the expenditure, even to every individual employed on mines, including running materials, new machinery excepted; and I have no hesitation in publicly stating that where mines exceed my estimate, something is going wrong—this I have openly observed to the managers when on the mines, and have but seldom failed in discovering the origin of the flaw or exorbitant charges so often complained of by shareholders.

NICHOLAS ENKOR.

A List of the MINES EXAMINED during my late round in Devon and Cornwall

Devon	Burra	Burra	North Frances	South Wheal Ellen	Wheal Ludcott
Tavy Consols	Grambl. & St. Aubyn	Tebilly			Molland
North Tavy	Virtuous Lady	Condarrow			East Providence
South Carr Breia	Devon Wheal Union	Tolvaddage			South Herland
West Tavy	Wheal Zion	Wheal Margery			Silver Valley
Wheal Buller	East Wheal Russell	Wood Mine			East Trefores
North Basset	West Wheal Seton	Wheal Wrey			West Fowey

A List of DEVONSHIRE MINES inspected by me underground at different periods:

Bedford Consols	Hill Bridge Consols	East Sortridge	King of Dart
Bedford United <th>Devon and Cornwall</th> <th>Wheal Emma</th> <th>Frank Mills</th>	Devon and Cornwall	Wheal Emma	Frank Mills
Devon Great Consols	Devon Wheal Buller	Silver Brook	Whitehouse Consols
Collacombe	Lady Bertha	Kilmouth and Adams	Wheal Trebley
West Collacombe	Gawton United	Arandell	Brook Wood
Sortridge Consols	North Wheal Robert	Queen of Dart	Wheal Hamblin

A List of CORNISH MINES surveyed by me underground at different periods:

South Devon Consols	Buller and Basset	South Frances	Carvath
Latchley Consols <th>South Buller & West</th> <th>West Basset</th> <th>Great Polgoth</th>	South Buller & West	West Basset	Great Polgoth
South Bedford <th>Penarth</th> <th>West Damsel</th> <th>Great Dowgas</th>	Penarth	West Damsel	Great Dowgas
East Gunnis Lake <th>United Mines</th> <th>North Grambler</th> <th>Tregadock</th>	United Mines	North Grambler	Tregadock
Wheal Edward <th>Wheal Clifford</th> <th>Old Cupid</th> <th>Treowan</th>	Wheal Clifford	Old Cupid	Treowan
Wheal Arthur <th>Clijah & Wentworth</th> <th>North Crofty</th> <th>South Garra</th>	Clijah & Wentworth	North Crofty	South Garra
Okel Tor <th>Wheal Grefvill</th> <th>North Pool</th> <th>Wheal Powell</th>	Wheal Grefvill	North Pool	Wheal Powell
Calstock United <th>Wheal Grenville</th> <th>East Tolgus</th> <th>East Falmouth</th>	Wheal Grenville	East Tolgus	East Falmouth
Wheal Tomkin <th>Newton</th> <th>Old Tolgus United</th> <th>East Rosewarne</th>	Newton	Old Tolgus United	East Rosewarne
Kelly Bray <th>Marke Valley</th> <th>West Stray Park</th> <th>East Alfred</th>	Marke Valley	West Stray Park	East Alfred
Old Callington Mines <th>Gonamena</th> <th>Wheal Harriett</th> <th>Alfred Consols</th>	Gonamena	Wheal Harriett	Alfred Consols
Great Sheba Consols <th>Craddock Moor</th> <th>Wh. Kitty (St. Agn.)</th> <th>Great Alfred</th>	Craddock Moor	Wh. Kitty (St. Agn.)	Great Alfred
Wheal Martha <th>Caradon Consols</th> <th>West Polberro</th> <th>West Alfred</th>	Caradon Consols	West Polberro	West Alfred
Wheal Bray <th>Wheal Pollard</th> <th>Bolling Well</th> <th>Gilmar</th>	Wheal Pollard	Bolling Well	Gilmar
Great Tregone <th>North Wheal Wrey</th> <th>Rosewarne United</th> <th>Wheal Tremayne</th>	North Wheal Wrey	Rosewarne United	Wheal Tremayne
Wheal Jane <th>Butterdon</th> <th>Wheal Hender</th> <th>Providence Mines</th>	Butterdon	Wheal Hender	Providence Mines
Great Baddern <th>Pembaurne</th> <th>North Rosewarne</th> <th>St. Aubyn and Grylls</th>	Pembaurne	North Rosewarne	St. Aubyn and Grylls
Seamool <th>North Trelawny</th> <th>East Fowey Consols</th> <th>Trumpton Consols</th>	North Trelawny	East Fowey Consols	Trumpton Consols
Wheal Basset <th>Treveltha</th> <th>Par Consols</th> <th>Wheal Lovel</th>	Treveltha	Par Consols	Wheal Lovel
East Basset <th>Wheal Venton</th> <th>West Crinnis</th> <th>Wheal Trevena</th>	Wheal Venton	West Crinnis	Wheal Trevena
East Buller <th>Wheal Trelawny</th> <th>South Crinnis</th> <th>North Wheal Vor</th>	Wheal Trelawny	South Crinnis	North Wheal Vor
Bell and Luanarth <th>Trehane</th> <th>South Cuddra</th> <th>Penden</th>	Trehane	South Cuddra	Penden
Penarth <th>West Par Consols</th> <th>South Crinnis</th> <th>Drake Wells</th>	West Par Consols	South Crinnis	Drake Wells

Wheal Hamblin, Somerset, May 19.

N. ENKOR.

EXTRACTION OF GOLD FROM QUARTZ.

SIR.—I believe it to be generally admitted that the nearer we approximate in our scientific experiments to what we believe to be the operations of Nature the more likely we are to arrive at satisfactory results. Applying this remark to Mr. Squire's alleged discovery of a new process for treating gold-bearing quartz, and upon which I ventured to make a few remarks in your last Journal, I wish to observe further that no reasonable doubt exists that the production of gold nuggets in California, Australia, and elsewhere, has originated in the action of intense heat upon the matrix, and that this heat originated in the combination of those inflammable gases with which the earth is charged, and which at some remote period of the world's history, were doubtless most powerful agents in the production of metallic substances. These gases, in a state of ignition, have, it is believed (and no other theory that I am acquainted with is sufficient to account for the phenomena), acted upon the quartz, and reduced the minute and diffused particles of gold to a metallic state, and left the products scattered in the rock. At a later period, and in another epoch of the world's history, and convulsions, the other great artificer of Nature—water—has attacked the disintegrated quartz, and distributed its earthy and metallic constituents over vast regions

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, June 4: Since my last we have taken down the lode, and found it diminished to about 6 in. wide; it is composed of quartz, blende, and yellow copper ore. The ground is softer, and the lode has a better appearance than it had for several feet past. We have had hard ground, and the lode has been squeezed, or contracted, but never without good stones of ore. I think, from present appearances, after advancing a few feet, we shall again have a good productive lode.

ARUNDELL COPPER MINES (Ashburton).—P. Hawke, June 3: In the 46 ft. level we have cut into the lode 23 ft.; I think I can perceive the south wall making its appearance; I should say another week will be sufficient to get through it. I continue to produce good stones of copper ore. No lode has been taken down in the 36; we are driving in the killes to the south part of it. The lode in the 25 is very kindly, producing good stones of malleable and yellow copper ore.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Harkis, May 30: The cross-cut in the 15 is making fair progress, but no material alteration to notice. Still much water coming out of the north driving, 15 fms. south; driven since last report 1 fm. 4 ft.—total, 10 fms. 4 ft. 3 in. The 15 north has been driven 1 fm. 5 ft.—total, 16 fms. 1 ft. Our surface work is progressing satisfactorily; the engine-house is ready for the roof, but we shall complete the stack before we commence it, which will take about nine days. We have commenced to take the sulphur to Arklow, and bring the engine that was landed this week to the mine.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. W. Smith, May 30: The east cross-cut is now driven about 13 fms. east of engine-shaft; the end is dry. The level driving in the back of the old stop for an arch to support the hanging ground, will yield 1 ton of lead and 5 cwt. of copper. We have in the eastern at the 10, and shall commence dropping the new 7-in. lift next week, and I expect the pitwork and engine to go to work in a fortnight at latest. We shall not commence stopping till the latter end of June.

BERDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, June 4: The lode in the 148, east and west of incline shaft, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, munda, and stones of ore occasionally. The lode in the 130 east is not looking so well as we anticipated. It is at present 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 115 west is looking much the same as reported last week; Warren's stopes, in the back of this level, are worth 5 tons of good-quality ore per fm. The lode in Osborne's winze, sinking below the 115 east, is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, floor-spar, munda, and a little saving work for copper ore; the stopes in the back of this level will yield 4 tons of ore per fm. Paul's stopes in the bottom will yield 3½ tons of ore per fm. Jackson's stopes in the 103 will turn out 3 tons of ore per fm.; in this level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine.

BODKOLL.—F. Evans, May 30: The prospect for lead in the 10 west is very much improved. Since last report the lode has opened very wide, and spotted with lead and copper, and considerably altered for the better; driven last week, 6 feet: total from shaft, 18 fms. 1 ft.

BOG.—Wm. Barratt, June 4: The shaftmen are getting on well in timbering the engine-shaft, and expect to get through it in a few fathoms. The pitches throughout the mine are just the same in appearance as they have been for some time past. I have received a letter from Ruabon respecting the fine blende in the burrows, and requesting me to send a sample, which will be attended to at once. We have not been able to wash all the tributors' ore, for want of labourers, in consequence of the chief part of them having small farms to attend to, which is always the case at this season of the year, and will cause a difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of work to keep them constantly on, which will be shortly after the water is drawn from the Boat level.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, May 30: In the 60 ft. level, east of engine-shaft, we have driven north of the engine lode 2 fms. In the cross-cut we have cut a lode 2 ft. wide, yielding some very good copper ore; the lode has a good appearance, and likely to open in good ground; at present we cannot say whether it is a part of the main or Holcut's lode. In the 50 east we have had some good copper ore in the past week; at present the lode is small, with a little ore. In the 40 east the lode is unproductive. In the 30 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 5 cwt. of lead and 1 ton of jack per fm. In the 20 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, with 6 cwt. of lead and 1½ ton of jack per fm. In the winze (Austin's) the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of lead, and copper. We have holed the winze to the rise this day, and communicated with the 30 from Austin's; at this point the lode looks promising to yield a large quantity of blende ore. In the 20, west of Austin's, the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of lead and jack; in the 20, east of ditto, the lode is 6 in. wide, not to value; in the 20, east of King's, the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 10, east of ditto, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of good ore per fm., with stones of lead. In the 50 west the lode is large and poor. At Austin's shaft, which is 7½ fms. below the 20, the ground is favourable for sinking. The new east shaft is sunk 20½ fms. below the surface; at this point we are cross-cutting towards the lode, which will be a great preparatory to sinking towards the 20, east of Austin's; we expect 3 fathoms will meet the lode at this level. In the winze, sinking below the adit, in the east part of the mine, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little lead, not to value. We purpose sampling a small parcel of lead (15 tons) about June 10. Other things throughout the mine are without change of notice.

BRYNFORD HALL.—W. Francis, May 27: I have the satisfaction to report an improvement in the 40 east, on Woodland's vein, having, since the meeting, intersected an oblique vein, which has brought in the commencement of another run of ore, yielding from ½ a ton to 15 cwt. to the fm. Since the temporary suspension from the late heavy rains, we have an abundance of work in clearing the workings over the 30, on both the Miller and Woodland's veins, so that no material alteration is likely to take place for a fortnight or more; during which the ore will be drawn from the tributors' places, which could not be raised in time for our last sale.

BRYNFORD HALL.—The cross-cut through the lode is without alteration. The men during the week part of the lode are meeting with a quantity of barytes, mixed with spots of lead ore. There is no change in any other part of the mine to notice. There are two loads of lead ore sent to Newtown, and another lode will be sent down the latter end of the week.—June 3.

BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED.—G. Reynolds, May 29: We have this day set the engine-shaft to sink at 24 ft. per fm.; the lode is still large, being 4 ft. wide, with much munda, blende, and some beautiful stones of yellow ore. We were formerly sinking this shaft with nine men, but we have this day put three extra ones, so that the shaft may be sunk with greater speed; the men are kept constantly at work from Monday morning to Saturday night.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—John Hamby, June 4: The lode has a little improved since my last, and I hope it will continue to do so. We have no cross-course yet, and the ground is much the same as it has been.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, May 27: The lode in the 50 is very much improved; the end is all saving-work, worth 7 cwt. per fm. The stopes west of winze in the back of the 30 is not looking so well, but I think it will improve again shortly. All the rest of our operations are going on as usual.

May 30: The 50 is very much improved, worth 1 ton per fm. We sold, on the 30 ultimo, 30 tons of silver-lead ore to Messrs. Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co., at 17½ s. per ton. We shall sample again on June 19.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collier, R. Dunstan, May 30: The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fathoms under the adit level, the ground favourable for sinking, and the water in the shaft at present very moderate. The men are sinking 6 ft. per week.

Middle Lode: The lode in the eastern end is rather disordered at present, from the distance driven we anticipate being near a cross-course, which will account for its being disordered. We presume this cross-course to be the same as the one seen in Wheal Edward, where the lode becomes productive to the east of it—Caunter Lode: The lode in the east is rather small, but carries a pretty regular footwall; from the distance this end is driven it must also be approaching the same cross-course referred to above, and from its bearing we expect soon to intersect one of the south lodes, where a great improvement is anticipated. In the tributors' department there is nothing new.

CAMBORE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, June 2: In the 33 west, on the counter, the lode is 1 foot wide, kindly, with stones of good ore. The 20 west appears to be improving; lode 1 ft. wide, composed of munda and stones of ore. In the 10 west the lode continues 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich: There is no improvement in the new lode at the 35 east, and as the ground is very hard we have suspended operations for the present. The ground in the 31 cross-cut north continues very favourable for driving. We are forcing on this end with all possible speed. Some kindly stones of ore have been broken from the lode in the winze below the 27.

CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. Brendon, June 3: Having opened on a lode in the north part of the sett, corresponding with the South Caradon counter lode, both in its character and underlay, we have commenced a shaft on its course; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, friable spar, munda, and copper ore; and from its productiveness in South Caradon, we have no doubt of similar results at the same depth.—June 3.

CARVANALL.—W. Roberts, June 3: Setting Report.—The 115 to drive west by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, crystallised iron, and a small portion of black ore. The 106 west by four men, at 31. 15s. per fathom; lode 1½ ft. wide, chiefly flookan. The 96 west by four men, at 31. 15s.; lode 1½ ft. wide, kindly, with stones of good ore. The 86 west by four men, at 31. per fm.; lode nearly 2 feet wide, unproductive. The winze to sink under the 106 by four men, at 31. 10s. per fm.; lode small. Four men are about to clear the 76 west, where we are inclined to believe a cross-course is near at hand.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—J. Vivian, C. Gasson, May 30: The 50 cross-cut, driving south of Watson's engine-shaft, is extended 3 fms. from said shaft, and from the indications in this cross-cut, we expect to intersect Julia lode shortly, the ground being thickly disseminated with copper between the headings and the ground (highly mineralised strata).—Julia Lode: In the 60, driving west of Walters's engine-shaft, the lode is small, with good stones of copper. In the 50, driving west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, not to value. In Harris's winze, sinking under the 40, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 6d. per fm. for copper. In the 30, driving west of Mary Ann cross-course, the lode is small, but rich for copper; opening tributors ground.—Whitford Lode: In the 60, driving west of Walters's cross-course, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 18d. per fm. for tin; in Zade's rise, in back of this level, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 10d. per fm. for tin. In Treaster's winze, sinking under the 50, west of Walters's cross-cut, the lode is large, carrying 1 ft. worth 10d. per fm. for tin.

COLLA COMBE.—S. Mitchell, June 2: During the last month, Morris's engine-shaft has been sunk about 2 fms. The lode is composed of soft quartz, priam, munda, and 1 ton of rich ore per fm. The lode in the 72, east of Morris's shaft, has been cut through, and proves to be full 12 ft. wide, of a highly promising character, composed of congeal capel, quartz, munda, and copper ore. The 62, west of western shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 1 ft., and the lode is improved, being worth about 2 tons of good ore per fm. The 62, east of Morris's engine-shaft, has been driven 5 fms., there is no alteration in the lode to notice. The 50, west of the western shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 9 in., the lode is full 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, blende, and increased quantities of copper ore. The 40, west of the western shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., the lode is full 9 ft. wide, composed of quartz, munda, blende, and about 1 ton of ore per fm. Other operations progress well.

COLLEGE MINES.—A. Braithwaite, B. Tucker: We have dressed and sold 7 tons of lead, and have 7 tons more in course of dressing.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, June 2: The lode in Bastard's end is producing stones of ore, but nothing to value. The lode in the stopes west of rise is worth 10 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the Midway level above is much improved, worth 5 tons of good ore per fm. This proves a continuation of ore ground from one level to the other. Middle Level: The lode in the end is a little improved, producing some good stones of ore. The stopes under the new shaft is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the pit is No. 5, winze is worth 3 tons per fm.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Capt. J. Lord, June 4: The men are progressing satisfactorily in sinking the shaft, and I hope they will do their bargain by our next setting. We find good spots of grey ore on the north part of the lode. We are making fair progress in driving east; this lode is composed of strong capel, quartz, priam, and rich stones of grey ore; it is still of a very promising character, and a quantity of water is issuing from it. The tributors have not taken down any of their lode during the past week.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, June 4: There is no material alteration in any part of the mine since my report of last week, with the exception of the eastern stopes in the back of the 32 west, which is much improved. We are now busily engaged fixing the plunger-lift in the 33, and expect to complete it by Saturday next, which is our pay and setting day, both for tributors and twerk.

DOLWEN.—F. Evans, May 30: We have, in the past week, sunk the new shaft on the lode 3 ft.; the lode looks exceedingly promising, and there is no doubt of its making lead ore in depth. I do most certainly advise the sinking of this shaft. The lode driving on in the adit is looking better than I have seen it for some time; there is a good deal of water coming from it; it is composed chiefly of lead-bearing quartz, and no doubt there is lead under this quartz and gossan; driven last week, 4 feet 9 in.: total from mouth of level, 49½ fms.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, June 4: The engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. below the adit, the engine-house is up level with the bob end. The western end is worth 8d. per fm. Other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported on.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, June 2: In the engine-shaft, sinking under the 10, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin. In the western part of the mine we have cleared a shaft to the adit level, and have been able to go east on the course of the lode 18 fms. only. We are now clearing the level.

EAST POWEY CONSOLS.—J. Dale: The cross-cut in the 30 is now extended about 10 fms. towards the lode; we expect to cut one in the course of a fortnight. The lode in the wood is underlying full 7 feet in a fathom. We have many fathoms to drive the cross-cut before the lode can be cut; the men are still employed in sinking on its course; its size is about 4 feet.

EAST PRONGOCH.—T. Pascoe, June 3: In the 30 east the lode is still hard, and a great deal of water coming from it; we have not cut through it, in consequence of not having at all times (during the past fortnight) a sufficient supply of water for the wheel. Our operations in this level have been rather limited; driven during the past fortnight 1 ft. The ground in the 20 cross-cut north has considerably changed; we have cut through several small branches, in which we found munda and copper, and to-day we discovered a fine wall, with spots of lead on it, and underlying about the same as the main lode, about 30 in. in a fathom; this level has been extended 1 fm. 3 ft. since my last. We have about four hours' work yet to do to put the small lift in working order. The fan and pipes are on the mine, and will be fixed in the course of a few days. Wheel, and everything attached, in good working order.

EAST KITTI HILL.—R. Williams, June 4: The new engine-house at this mine is up, and the roof is being put on to-day. I hope the engineers will proceed at once with their work, so that no time may be lost in developing this valuable mine.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—W. C. Vivian, May 30: We shall be ready to commence fixing the plunger in the 22 fm. level in the course of a week; this, when accomplished, will have the effect of expelling the sinking of the engine-shaft, and all the other operations in the deeper parts of the mine, and will at the same time save much cost in fuel, leather, and labour; our water-course will then not be more than four strokes per minute. In the 22 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, producing sufficient copper ore to pay for saving, and latterly has been improving in quality. In the 22 fm. level, west of the first western winze-shaft, we find that the principal part of the lode is standing to the south of the branch on which we have been latterly driving, and we are now engaged in cutting into it; I have no doubt that we shall soon have ore again in this end, as we are still under the old workings. The rise in the back of the 22 fm. level, where the first winze-shaft is now up 3 fms., where the lode is producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. I think it probable that we shall communicate this rise with the old workings above in the course of the ensuing month, when we shall be enabled to let some good tribute ground. In the 12 fm. level cross-cut, south from the second western winze-shaft, we are evidently very near the lode, as there is more water than usual coming from the country. In the 12 fm. level cross-cut, north from the north lode, now in about 15 fms., we are in a very favourable channel of hills rock, which is greatly stained with green. It is impossible to say exactly how far we may have to drive further to intersect the lode (which is said to be Duffield main lode), but we think about 12 or 14 fms. In the 12 fm. level, east of cross-cut, on the north lode, the lode is improving in appearance, and producing good stones of copper ore. In the 6 fm. level, east of cross-cut, on the north lode, there is a good branch of copper ore, 6 in. wide. In the 22 fm. level cross-cut north no lode has yet been met with.

EAST SORTRIDGE.—A. Dunn, June 4: Since my last we have intersected the north or hanging wall of the lode in the 20, which is very regular, underlying just as the south wall, about 3 ft. in a fm.; the lode here is about 16 ft. wide, I may say the whole of which is very promising indeed, and warrants a good trial. We are now driving east on the north part of the lode, which is composed of capel, priam, quartz, munda, &c., all strongly impregnated with copper; I would suggest that we sink deeper (perhaps 2 fms.) before we attempt any great length of level, where I believe there will be a very great change for the better.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Burrows, June 3: The 10 fm. level north is without alteration since my last. The stopes south of the winze will produce 4 tons of lead and jack ore per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 10 is holed to the rise from the 20, and in a few days we shall be in a position to stopes. The 20 end north will now be resumed. We sampled, on Saturday last, 33 tons of rich silver-lead ore, and have ready about 50 tons of jack ore.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—E. Collier: In opening the lode on the common, I find it to have a north underlie, and although having the same direction as the one on which we are driving in the adit, does not appear to be the same lode: it is about 1 ft. wide, and composed of spar, gossan, iron, munda, and copper ore. The other lode appears to be thrown down the hill by some slide or cross-course not yet seen.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldworthy, June 4: We have not taken down the lode in the 66 since last reported. We have commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of the 53, to ventilate the 66. The tributors are raising some good ore from the bottom of the 53. We have cleared the north adit about 9 fms. since last reported. The level is full of stuff before us.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, June 2: The engine-shaft is now 12 fms. 2 ft. below the 36; the ground is a little harder than the usual; the lode is much of the same character as last stated. The ground in the 36 cross-cut is without alteration since last reported. The lode in the 36 west is improved in size, being about 3 feet wide, and letting out a great deal of water, and producing good stones of copper ore. The lode below the 24 is worth from 30s. to 35s. per fm.

GLASLYN.—M. Williams, June 2: The 40 is improving, and the lode is well-defined, with a strong mixture of ore throughout. I do not expect much improvement in the 90 until the cross-cut is driven a few ft. north; this I have commenced.

GREAT CARADON.—J. T. Pennepe, June 3: We are still sinking the trial shaft on No. 1 lode to the west of the old tackle shaft; the lode is composed of soft spar, priam, munda, and spots of copper ore, and of a most promising character. We are also sinking on No. 2 lode, which is composed of peach, gossan, priam, munda, and grey and yellow copper ore, of a very rich quality; this lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and of a most promising appearance.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—J. Webb, June 4: The Wheal Elizabeth shaft is down about 3½ fms. below the 56, but have not yet come down any lode as yet. We are putting the 56 shaft in the 56, and the 56 shaft, to put in stall, &c., therefore we have not been driving the end for a few days; the lode in taking down this stopes is very good. The lode in the 56 west is not regular or settled. The 76 west is still opening out tin ground. The 66 west is a promising level. The water is falling off in the 10 fm. level eastward, so that we have resumed sinking Charles's shaft. The 36, driving east of Northey's, has a very encouraging appearance; the lode is 3 feet wide, good work. The lode also in the 56 is greatly improving as we extend east. We have commenced to put up a rise from the back of the 56 to the bottom of the 36, &c., at the 26 ft. level, at 26 ft. per fathom; this will supply us with air until Charles's shaft shall be communicated to these levels.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, June 4: The lode in the bottom end is 6 ft. wide, for in the engine-shaft the elvan course is dipping south from the lode, consequently, in the course of sinking a few fms., the latter will be quite free from the former, when we shall be able to sink with greater speed and at a less cost than at present.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, June 3: The 30, driving east, is now worth 35s. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 40 is still producing a fair quantity of copper, and is without any material alteration since my last. All other parts are just as last reported. The ground in Kelly Hole shaft is still favourable for sinking. We shall now erect a horse-wheel, which we have already on the mine, so as to enable us to sink with all possible speed.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, June 3: In the 80, east and west of new shaft, no lode has been taken down in the past week. The men have been employed in cutting a plat and putting in a railroad in the 60. In the 70 the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 60 the lode is 4½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton, worth 130s. per ton. In the 50 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, and munda, with a little copper ore. In the rise in back of the 40 the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons, worth 30s. per fm. The stopes and pitches are looking well.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, May 29: Hobbler's shaft is now sunk to the 60, and we shall commence driving on the course of the lode, both east and west, and, judging from the splendid appearance of the lode, in the whole length of the 40 (which has been driven about 80 fathoms west), there cannot be a doubt that the 60 west will become a productive one. From the declination of the shoot of ore, we have been stopping away in the back of the 40, and which appears to be dipping eastward under the level. I consider that we shall only have to drive the 60 west about 5 fms. from the shaft we shall reach the main shoot of ore. The ore that the 60s in the 40 have produced, and which ore is still holding down under this level, is sufficient evidence to warrant my predicting a course of ore in the 60. I am happy to say that we have several tons of ore on the floors dressed, and in the course of dressing. From the very decided character of the lode at the shaft, and by reason of a strong elvan dyke (underlying west) that crosses the lode, about 30 fathoms to the east of the shaft, nearly at right angles, I believe we shall only have to drive about 15 fms. east, in the 60, before a great improvement will take place in this mine. I am happy to say that the ore on the floors is as rich as any yellow copper ore I ever saw in any mine in the two counties; consequently, a small monthly return of ore will be sufficient to pay all the cost of working this mine, favoured as it is by the quantity of water at surface, which prevents the necessity of employing steam power, thereby saving a great expense to the proprietors.—Currier's: This shaft is sunk 16 fathoms from surface on the course of the lode, and averages from 6 to 8 feet wide. The character of this lode much resembles the lode at West Bassett. We have broken some rich specimens of black and grey copper ore in our sinking, but hitherto we have not extended any levels, neither shall we until we arrive at the 30 fathom, at which point, judging from the changes that have taken place in the lode, the last few fathoms we shall meet with favourable results, especially when we come to drive west under the hill, which has a considerable rise.

J. Spargo, May 30: We have commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of the 40, at Hobbler's, and the men have just cut into some rich ore on the south wall, on which part of the lode in this level we have never before seen any ore, a specimen of which I have sent up to you by your secretary this day. In the 60 we shall now cross-cut out south, where I expect, after driving a few fathoms, we shall intersect another part of the lode, which has not been seen since we cut into it in the 14.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, June 4: No alteration to report.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Mitchell, June 3: Since Monday morning six o'clock, and up to six o'clock this morning, we have forked 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the water is now 3 ft. in the 135; this level is of great length from east to west, consequently our forking has been slow. The work for skips and guides in Copper-house shaft is going on with all speed.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, June 2: In the 60 end, east from the sink, the lode is 14 in. wide, producing 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm. In this level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, turning out about 1 ton per fm. In the 61 east the lode is 18 in. wide, containing munda, spar, and lead ore; water still flowing with great rapidity from the lode. The new shaft, east of eastern engine, is without alteration since my last communication. The rise in the back of the 30, against the said shaft, is progressing with all speed. Every other part much as usual.

GREAT WHEAL BUSTY.—J. B. Pascoe, May 30: The water is down 5 fms. below the 50 fm. level, at Harvey's engine-shaft. The sumpmen cleared the shoke or raft of timber on Wednesday, and dropped the lift to the 49; we shall be there in a fortnight, and can now drop to the 80 clear. The water is 7 fms. below the 50, at King's shaft. We shall have access to the course of tin in the 60 there in a few days, and the copper ore at Offord's shaft. In the past month we have cleared Offord's shaft from the deep adit to the 50, cleared and secured old sump shaft 7 fms. below the 40, cleared and secured Black Dog shaft from the 7 to the 23 below the sump adit, cleared and secured Bennett's shaft from the 14 to the 50, cleared the 26 at Black Dog shaft 6 fms., cleared the 50 west of Davey's shaft 21 fms., cleared the same east of Davey's to King's shaft 130 fms., cleared and secured the 30 east of Bennett's to Wheal Fire shaft 38 fms., cleared and secured the 50 east of Wheal Fire to New Wheal Hodge shaft 36 fms., cleared ditto east of New Wheal Hodge shaft 11 fms., cleared the 40 east of old sump 7 fms., cleared a cross-cut from old sump to Harvey's engine-shaft 30 fms., in the 50 fm. level, cleared out foundation for new winding engine-house at King's shaft, cleared foundation for calcining and burning house, completed the principal part of the dressing floor, and got ready to work this day 16 heads of stamps. I would recommend you in the coming month to cut a plat for balance-rob in the 40, at Harvey's engine-shaft; to clear up old sump shaft to the 63; this a drawing shaft for Harvey's engine; to clear up Offord's shaft to the 63; to clear the 50 west of old sump, to communicate with Hawling's shaft, as we shall have a great deal of tin and copper ore to take away from the back of this level for our stamps; to clear the 40, east of old sump through the mine, as we have here also immense quantities of stuff for our stamps; to clear the 80, east of King's shaft, to Wheal Fire; to clear the 26, east of Black Dog shaft; and also to build without delay the smith's shop and calcining and burning house, as we shall want them in another month. The present arrangement of our crusher is inadequate to crush our ore to such a size and at such a rate as required, and I would recommend it to be placed in here with the stamp axes, as the engine is powerful enough to drive 80 heads of stamps and the crusher at the same time; our engineer says it will drive 90 heads and the crusher together. We sold yesterday 975s. worth of copper ore to begin with; we have raised 6 tons of tin, worth (say, 70s. per ton) 420s.; total, 1395s. This amount will be always increasing, and if our crusher had been ready in time we should have crushed and washed a great part of the ore, and have had a higher price for them.

GREAT WHEAL YOR.—M. W. Martyn: The pumping and winding engines continue to work well. The water at Cressa's engine-shaft is drained as deep as the 315 under the adit. Cressa's shaftmen have been clearing the shaft of stuff and old timber, from the 194 to the 204, divided and bed-planked engine-shaft as deep as that level, cut ground and fixed bearers in the 204, and now preparing to send the drop-lift to the 224. Trevelyan's shaftmen have been dividing and bed-planking the shaft as deep as the 194, and removing the old timber and stuff from the 204.—Main Lode: At Boulder shaft the men have been removing stuff and old timber from the 194.—Main Lode: The engine-shaft is sunk to the 100 fms. level, in the 53 fm. level west the lode is worth 70s. per fathom. The stopes in back of the 90 fathom level west worth 50s., and 90 west 100s. per fathom. Stopes in bottom of the 90 100s. per fathom.—Schneider's Lode: At John's shaft the men continue to cut ground to meet the shaft its proper size. The drainage in the old mine, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered, is being proceeded with as fast as possible, in order to reach the expected richer tin ground in the 236 in the shortest time, and to follow with the skip the levels as they are drained, cleared, and opened, so as to render available for increase of returns as soon as we can the tin ground between the 194 and 236.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, June 1: We sampled, on Friday (computed), 42 tons of fair quality ore. The lode at the shaft has rather improved in quality this week, and is producing a very consistent appearance is very encouraging for further improvement. In the 40 west we have intersected a small cross-course, which has disordered the lode; the stopes in back of this level are worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; we have holed to the winze, and have good ventilation. The stopes in bottom of the 30 west are looking well, worth 3½ tons of ore per fm.

HERODSFOOT.—J. Wolferstan, June 1: No particular alteration has taken place in any part of the mine since my last report. The stopes are looking quite as well and yielding the same quantity of ore. In the 106 and 117 levels we have commenced taking down the ore. In the first named level it is worth 9 cwt. of ore per fm., and has a very kindly and promising appearance, but in the 117 it is at present poor. In the 32 the lode in the end has improved, and is now worth 14 cwt. of ore per fm. Our machinery is now all in good working order, and everything going on satisfactorily.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, June 3: No change to notice since the last general report. We weighed on Friday last March and April ore, amounting to 257 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs.

HOLMBUSH.—In driving south we have cut a branch from 4 to 6 in. wide, composed of copper ore, munda, quartz, &c.; before proceeding further south we think it best to open west on the course of it. In each of the stopes west of Northey's rise, in the back of this level, the lode will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 9s. per ton. The lode in the end, driving south in this level, on the lead lode, is producing good stones of silver-lead ore. In the rise in the back of the 145, east of diagonal, the lode is at present small. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level will produce 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 10s. per ton. A fair progress is being made in the driving west in the 145, on the flaplock lode, through the great cross-course, but it is not yet cut through. In the 109, west of the diagonal shaft, the lode continues very promising, and yielding ore of exceeding rich quality. In the 100 east the ground continues to improve, and is more congenial for copper ore than it has been since the commencement of the driving east. We sampled on Friday last, computed, 156 tons.

KELLY BRAY.—M. Edwards, June 1: The lode in the 100 east is in an improving state; it is still 2 ft. wide, spotted with ore throughout, and produces some good stones of ore occasionally, having a very promising appearance. No change has yet taken place in the cross-cut south. In this level we still continue to intersect small branches of spar, spotted with ore, but the ground here is hard, and our progress in consequence is slow. No alteration has taken place in the lode in the 90 west, which is still 2½ ft. wide, and produces nearly 2 tons of fair quality ore to the fathom. The 50 east is suspended for the present, and the men put to stopes in the bottom of the 90; they have commenced operations, and I will state its value in my next. The workings at the eastern engine-shaft still continue to progress in a satisfactory manner; the shaft is now sunk 4 fms. below the 15, and the other party have commenced rising against them. The tributors department continues much the same as for the last two or three weeks past. We sampled 97 tons, computed, on Friday last.

KESWICK.—J. Postlethwaite, May 30: In the 50 north there is a little improvement in the lode; being worth at present 10 cwt. of ore per fm., with every appearance of a further improvement. In the 40 north there is no change, the end being worth 3 cwt. of ore per fathom. Over this level we have No. 1 stopes, worth 10s. No. 2, 10 cwt.; and No. 3, 8 cwt. of

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 3700 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,670*l.* 7*s.* The particulars of sale were—Average standard, 1877.7*s.*; average produce, 6½; average price, 5*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 224 tons 11 cwts. The sale at Redruth, on Thursday next, will comprise 4619 tons.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1582 tons of copper ore sold for £7,040. 1s. From Namagualand, 243 tons realised 6999. 6s.; the Burra 6769. 18s.; Knochmahon, 458 tons, 5906. 3s. 6d.; Berehaven, 305 tons, 1511. 18s.; Holyford, 53 tons, 1016. 15s.; Cronebane, 30 tons, 90. 6d.; Tigrion, 3 tons, 99. 16s. 6d.; Peninsular, 45 tons, 316. 14s.; Castilian, 27 tons, 242. 4s.; Sydney, 38 tons, 551. 1s.; Gloucester Slag, 15 tons, 685. 1s.; Bampfylde, 27 tons, 416. 9s. 6d.; Sygum, 27 tons, 121. 17s.; Australian, 3 tons, 68. 1s.; Cape, 1 ton, 26. 7s.; Great Barrier, 37 tons, 601. 5s. The next sale, on June 9, will be 1424 tons, from Cobro, Berehaven, Burra Burra, Seville, Garrucha, and Marcella.

In Saltpetre, the market has been active, and better prices obtained; a very fair amount of business has been done throughout the week.

IMPORTATION OF BULLION.—An extraordinary amount of bullion has been received this week—nearly a million and three-quarters, and therefore exceeding the importations of a similar period for some time past. From Australia the arrivals have been—*per Sussex*, 192,000; *Walter Castle*, 150,000; *Morning Star*, 160,000; *Sydney*, 125,000; *Medway*, 72,000; *Donald McKay*, 48,000; and *Wace of Life*, 16,000. From Mexico, the *Parma* brought 633,000, and the *Europa*, from America, 213,000; these, with 6700, *per Para*, from the Mediterranean, make the import for the week to be 1,625,000. The shipments by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer on the 20th, will, probably, reach nearly 1,000,000.

At Wheal Bassot meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1655. 19s.; ore sold deducting 1350 dues, 539. 3s. 6d.; 7834. 1s. 6d. April, 1856. 13s. 6d.; ore sold for March and April, 3101. 9s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 600. 11s.; income tax, 163. 4s. 6d.; loss on south mine (the labour cost and merchants' bills being 357. 13s. 7d., against sales of copper ore, deducting 61. 15s. dues and 15th, 94. 10s.), 173. 3s. 7d.; leaving a balance in favour of the adventurers of 5431. 5s. 10d. The profit upon the two months' working of the old mine amounted to 5900. 10s. 5d. A dividend (the 5th) of 4095. (8s. per share) was declared, and 1317. 5s. 10d. carried to the credit of next account. Capt. W. Richards and J. Pope reported that the stopes and pitches throughout Wheal Bassot were still producing fair quantities of copper and tin. They were driving several other levels on different lodes, which were at present unproductive. At Carnkie, they have several pitches on copper and tin, which are still looking well. In the south mine, they have pitches working at 12s. 1d.

At West Caradon Mine meeting, on May 30 (Mr. A. Harris in the chair), the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed—Balance last audit, 2845. 1s. 6d.; ore sold and carriage (deducting 1000 dues, 378. 18s. 11d.), 5623. 9s. 6d.; materials sold, 116. 11s. 10d.; agency, 100. 5s. 4d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, 116. 11s. 10d.; property tax on profits, 94. 8s. 10d.; third instalment on shares in East Wheal Agar, 74. 7s. 6d.; April dividend, 1024. 1s. 6d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 2361. 4s. 6d. The profit on the two months' working was 444. 17s. 9d. A dividend of 1081. (3s. per share) was declared, and 1498. 4s. 6d. carried to next account. It was estimated that the balance at next meeting would be 3355. 14s. 11d. Capt. H. Taylor, John Burt, and Wm. Taylor reported upon the several points of operation. The returns for the last two months had been 792 tons, and their next sampling would be about 350 tons of average quality ore.

At Boscan Mine meeting, on May 29, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1627. 6s. 10d.; ore sold, 4903. 9s. 6d.; 6415. 18s. 4d.—Labour cost for Jan., Feb., and March, 2960. 19s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 721. 2s. 2d.; stamp, rent, taxes, &c., 156. 2s. 9d.; coals, 232. 10s. 10d.; 1000. 10s. 10d. A dividend of 21. per share (730s.) was declared, and 1621. 13s. 1d. carried to the credit of next account.

At Collacombe Mine meeting, on May 28, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1368. 18s. 9d.; copper ore sold, 2267. 1s. 7d.; carriage, 99. 2s. 1d.; 3755. 2s. 5d.—Dividend (declared March 28), 1000. 10s. 10d.; mine costs for March and April, 590. 0s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 163. 12s. 3d.; 1000. 10s. 10d.; secretary's salary, &c., 21. 9s. 3d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1501. 9s. 5d. Ore sold due and ore sold, May 31, amounted to 2220. 4s. 4d. A dividend of 17. per share was declared, and the next general meeting appointed to be held on July 30. A special general meeting was then held, at which it was resolved—That the mine be divided into 2000 shares, instead of 1000, as heretofore.

At Ding Dong Mine meeting, on June 1, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1210. 8s. 4d.; tin ore sold, 2715. 8s.; sundry credits, 31. 11s.—3929. 7s. 4d.—Labour cost Jan., Feb., and March, 1743. 10s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 356. 7s. 4d.; dues, 79. 9s.; purser's salary, &c., 18. 11s. 6d.; coals, 118. 3s.—2316. 1s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1613. 6s. The profit on the three months' working was 402. 17s. 8d. Capt. J. Truran and M. Daniel reported that since the last meeting the underground operations had been steadily progressing; but that the quantity or quality of tin ground had not improved, and the returns for the quarter ending June 30 would not be equal to the last. The principal falling off was below the 30 on the white lode. The average number of men on tutwork had been 89 at 6s. 3d., and 31 on tribute at 7s. 3d. per month.

At Tokenbury Consols meeting, held on May 30, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 43. 17s. 8d.; calls received, 100. 1s.; sundries credit, 71. 13s. 3d.—2154. 10s. 11d.—Labour cost for four months to end of March, 79. 19s.; materials, 101. 1s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1374. 10s. 10d. Capt. W. Taylor reported that the operations had been confined to driving, by four men, a cross-cut south to cut the lode east of great cross-course. The ground had changed, and they were getting nearer the lode.

At Brynford Hall Mine meeting, on May 21 (Mr. Walter Bostock in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 239. 11s. 11d.; ore sold, Jan., Feb., and March, 319. 6s. 7d.; March, 132. 1s. 8d.—1172. 4s. 8d.—Mine cost, Jan., Feb., and March, 257. 3s. 11d.; March, 230. 15s. 10d.; royalties, 92. 15s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 329. 3s. 3d. Capt. Wm. Francis reported that they might fairly calculate on being in a better position in three months hence.

At Great Sortridge Consols Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Cash in hand last meeting, 101. 15s. 1d.; calls received, 210. 4s. 2d.; proceeds of sale of plant, 267. 15s. 2d.—483. 14s. 5d.—Merchants' bills, 189. 0s. 11d.; London expenses, 48. 10s. 4d.; leaving balance at bankers, 245. 17s. 2d. In the estimated accounts of assets and liabilities, after deducting all the merchants' bills which were included, the balance in favour of adventurers was 245. 17s. 2d. The operations of the company have been suspended for a considerable time, pending the working of the Great West and East Sortridge Mines. The reports of the East Sortridge are of a highly encouraging nature, so that it is probable the Great Sortridge Consols may be again set to work; but at the present time it was considered desirable to wind-up. A special meeting was agreed to for July 1, to forfeit all shares in arrears of call previous to the final division of the assets.

At the Ponteryd Mine meeting, on May 19, the accounts showed a balance against adventurers of 96. 13s. 8d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made, and it was resolved that a crushing mill be erected without delay—a quantity of lead ore being already at surface, and much more is sight that can be raised by the time the crusher, &c., is put up, which is expected will not be later than the end of June.

At the Tyne Head meeting, held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday (Mr. Pringle in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance against the mine, Feb. 24, 222. 15s. 5d.; three months' mine cost, machinery, erections, and sundries, 230. 6s. 3d.—Cash received for calls, 369. 2s. 6d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 84. 2s. 2d. Due for calls unpaid, 58. 7s. 6d. A call of 1s. per share was made. The agent reported that the erection of miners' lodging-houses, smithy, &c., was within a few days of being completed, the wheel-pit finished, the wheel on the mine, and the last nearly ready. Four men are driving the low level, and two men driving a drift from rise No. 1 to rise No. 2 in St. John's vein, in order to ventilate and open the ground for stopping by the time the two boys and two men are driven 27 ft. from the west towards the east cheek of the vein, without meeting with another cheek. The vein contains ore the whole width.

At the Tees Side Mine meeting, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday (Mr. R. D. Davidson in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance against the mine January 20, 425. 9s. 7d.; four months' mine cost and salaries, &c., 341. 1s. 10d.—766. 11s. 5d.—Lead ore sold, 2017. 7s. 5d.; cash received for calls, 418. 11s. 6d.; leaving a cash balance against the mine of 567. 13s. 6d. The amount due for calls was 116. 11s., and the lead ore at surface was worth 250. leaving balance in favour of the mine of 190. 18s. 6d. The captain's report stated that good ore was being raised from the sole of the level at Metal Band, and that the water had been easily forked at Metal Band. The purser informed the meeting that the lords had agreed to a reduction of dues from 1-10th to 1-10th above water level, and from 1-10th to 1-15th below.

At Lambeth Consols meeting, at Plymouth, on May 28 (Mr. Hicks in the chair), the accounts showed for calls received 91. 1s.; mine cost to end of March, 73. 2s. 11d.; leaving balance in hand, 18. 17s. 1d. A call of 6d. per share was made, to defray cost of engine and the next two months' working. This sett, as will be seen by the captain's report, in another column, presents great prospects of success.

At Herward United Mines meeting, on May 21 (the Rev. J. Husband in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost and merchants' bills, Jan., Feb., and March, 708. 12s. 11d.—Balance last audit, 101. 8s. 7d.; ore sold, 186. 8s. 5d.; calls received, 410. 1s.; leaving balance against adventurers, 101. 16s. 11d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. J. B. Lightoller and Abalom Francis reported favourably of the adventure.

At the Hokenowe Mine special general meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending March showed a balance due to the treasurer of 173. 1s. 8d.; and arrears of calls, 79. 15s. A call of 1s. per share was made, the committee directed to urge the payment of all calls in arrears, and Capt. W. Roberts was instructed to suspend all operations not considered necessary at the mine.

At Lelant Consols meeting, on May 26 (Mr. E. H. Rodd in the chair), the accounts for six months ending March showed—Labour cost, 1492. 14s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 549. 4s. 9d.; loss on shares sold by the Vice-Warden, and coals, 57. 10s. 6d.—2099. 16s. 2d.—Balance last audit, 210. 13s. 5d.; tin sold, 1483. 7s. 1d.; leaving balance against mine, 450. 15s. 3d. A call of 11s. per share was made. Capt. James Williams reported that he would recommend drawing the water on the counter-lode, where there is a cross-cut to their south lode, with a buck dam in it, which might be tapped, and the fast-rold shaft would keep the water during the summer. Capt. B. Champion advised the adventurers to persevere a little longer, and he has no doubt they will be rewarded for the capital laid out.

At Nant-y-Car Mine meeting, at Gainsborough, on May 29, the reports of Captains Skimmings and Rogers were highly satisfactory. From the position this mine was taking in the sales of ore, and from the richness of ore as they increase in depth, this mine would soon be a dividend-paying one. A new lease had been obtained from June last for 21 years, and the dues granted at a moderate rate.

At Silver Valley Mine meeting, on May 27, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 330. 13s. 10d.; mine cost, Feb., March, and April, 33. 8s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 132. 17s. 2d.—501. 14s. 6d.—Calls received, 512. 1s. 6d.; ore sold, 31. 7s. 6d.; leaving balance against mine, 259. 7s. 2d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. F. Rogers and T. Wainwright reported that they were driving a cross-cut to search for a lode which they cut in sinking the new shaft south of their present one in the 13 ft. level, and which was composed of gossan of a good character; this lode not having been cut below the surface, had so much water as to hinder them from sinking the shaft. The cost for the next two months was estimated at 300. Capt. B. Lewis and Nanorow have inspected the mine, and each considers that the prospects warrant a fair trial.

At the Bedford Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. John Rowlands in the chair), a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. A special general meeting will be held on the 12th inst., to form an act in the matter of any call made previously to this date. The captain was directed to use every exertion to communicate the old workings, when he confidently expects that a few fathoms further sinking on the ore gone down in the bottom of the shallow adit will lead to very important results.

At Wheal Emma meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance due to pursers last audit, 91. 3s. 2d.; sundry accounts paid out of liabilities existing March 4, 229. 12s.; cost-shoots for Feb., March, and April, 1136. 17s. 11d.; bills paid since March 4, 74. 5s. 1d.—Copper ore sold, 1137. 19s. 6d.; leaving a cash balance due to pursers of 394. 18s. 8d. The statement of assets and liabilities showed a balance in favour of the mine of 951. 1s. 5d. Mr. Hitehins's report of the mine will be found among our reports.

The Brook Wood meeting of adventurers was adjourned to the 26th inst. The Kelly Bray Mining Company convened a special general meeting for Thursday last, for the purpose of forfeiting all shares in arrears of call; but, as all the arrears had been previously paid, no meeting took place.

Copper Hill Mine made a call of 5s. per share on Tuesday.

At United and St. Day United Mines meeting, on Monday, the captains reported that the pitwork and materials had been taken up to the 160, and that the water had risen to the 15, and continued to rise. It was resolved, that the cost of the pitwork and materials should be taken up above the 160, in Davey's shaft; be referred to the committee of the United and St. Day United Mines, and if they feel satisfied that the pitwork and materials in that shaft may be safely taken up above the 160, that they be authorised to proceed to take up the same accordingly. That all the pitwork and materials (except those above the 160, in Davey's shaft) be taken up, and together with the steam-engines, offered for sale; that Mr. F. Pryor be instructed accordingly, and as soon as may be, to proceed with such sale; and that application be made to the lords for a license to work, during the lord's pleasure, above the water level, at 1-30th dues. Notice was agreed to be given to the United Mines adventurers, that in consequence of the total suspension of the pumping engines in the Consols Mine, the monthly charge paid by the St. Day United Mines for working Wheal Andrew engine would cease from the end of the present month.

At the General Mining Company for Ireland half-yearly general meeting, held on Monday, at Dublin (Sir James Murray in the chair), the report stated that, for the half-year ending April 2, the working expenditure had exceeded the amount realised by the sales of ore, but that two of the directors had visited the mines, and expressed a favourable opinion of their prospects. The directors had determined upon reducing their own remuneration from 250. to 150. In December they effected the registration of the company, with limited liability, but found that they were unable to reduce the number and nominal value of their shares, there having been no special power to do so in the deed of settlement. The accounts for the year ending April 2 showed receipts of 4734. 0s. 5d., expenditure 4084. 5s. 5d. Messrs. Fayle, Kidd, and Overend were appointed auditors, and the following gentlemen were declared elected directors for the ensuing year:—P. Burrows, S. H. Blackwell, W. H. Carroll, R. Carroll, P. M'Evoy Gartlan, Sir J. Murray, and T. Wood. The Chairman said that after having served them 12 years he had made up his mind to resign his position as chairman of the company.

Bwlch Consols sold, on May 30, 30 tons silver-lead ore, at 17. 1s. per ton. Daren Mine sampled 12 tons silver-lead ore, for sale on 8th inst. Pedn-an-drea United Mines sold, on May 30, 11 tons 6 cwt. of black tin, amounting to 771. 9s. 9d. The mine, as will be seen by the report from the agents, is considerably improved, and the prospects in the deeper levels are such as to warrant the expectation of larger sales of tin at an early period.

At Abbey Consols, Capt. Edward Williams reports that the dressing is getting on well; they will sample 20 tons this day.

At Cwm Sebon, the sinking of the engine-shaft under the 60 has been resumed, and in which there is a very good lode. In the 30, the tributors have discovered a very good branch of ore going off, which may prove to be the main part of lode, and, if so, would be important. The stopes are looking well.

At West Rosewarne, the lode in the 30 west is large and promising. At North Laxey, the 12 is improved; in the south end there are some good branches of lead ore, and the split parts are coming together; in the north end there is a regular firm lode, with stones of ore.

From Great Crinnis Mine, Captain S. S. Bice reports that the several pitches set on tribute vary in value from 2. 10s. to 7. 10s. In the back of the 80, east of Union shaft, the lode is estimated to be worth 8. per fm.

From Great Wheal Fortune, Capt. R. Pryor and Joshua Daniel report that the tribute department employs 53 men, at tributes varying from 6s. 6d. to 13s. 4d. in 17. They are preparing for the building of the engine-house, which will be commenced next week.

At the New Fort Bowen Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Capt. Charritie in the chair), the accounts showed balance in favour of mine, 94. 10s. 4d. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and Mr. Whitlock, in the room of Mr. James Clay, M.P., who had resigned, and Mr. C. Powell, of the firm of Powell and Cooke, as a new director. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Australian Freehold Gold Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Warrand in the chair), a resolution was passed to stop the proceedings in Chancery, and to divide the assets in hand. The proceedings are fully detailed in another column.

The Clarendon Mining Company of Jamaica have advices from Mr. A. Tregoning, dated Jamaica, May 10. He was to leave Kingston for the mines on the following day.

Several scientific gentlemen, accompanied by some of the large shareholders, will this day visit the works of the Chanceryville Freehold Gold Company, at Frodham, Cheshire. We shall next week publish detailed reports of the particulars, with a statement of the quantity of gold extracted each day.

At the Swansea sale, on Tuesday, 37 tons of Great Barrier copper ore were sold for 601. 5s., or 16. 2s. per ton. We understand that upwards of 100 tons were also sold lately, by private contract, at 17. 5s. per ton.

In Foreign Mines, the principal feature during the week has been the fall in Cobro Copper, which, after gradually declining, were dealt in yesterday at 53. 5d., 53. 1/2. St. John del Rey and Copiapo were rather firmer; the former closed at 15 to 17, and the latter 12 to 14. Royal Santiago and United Mexican showed an improvement. The quotations will be found in the usual column.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been dull, and prices remained without alteration worthy of notice. In Joint-Stock Banks, there have been more enquiries. The quotations will be found in another column.

Our Hull correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) report that the market for railway shares continues to show some slight fluctuations, but we have no important alteration to notice. The different classes of North-Eastern stock are, however, in request, and command advanced prices. There is also more enquiry for some of the lighter stocks.

Our Sheffield correspondents (Messrs. E. Smith and Son) report that prices of mining shares have rather advanced. Brightside Mine shares have been done at 1 1/2, and more enquiry for; Cape Lead shares firm, at 3 1/2 to 1 prem., but few offers; Crafnant shares have changed hands several times at 1 1/2; Eym in demand, at 6d. ex div., but no sellers; North Derbyshire shares rather firmer, the price being 40, ex divs.; Peak United nominal, at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; and Prince of Wales shares enquired for eagerly, at 1 1/2, call paid. The Eym Mining Company sold last Thursday about 140 tons of ore, and had 20 tons more ready for sale; they declared a double dividend, of 20s. per share, being only four weeks since the last dividend.

The number of pumping engines reported in Broome's Cornish Engine Reporter for April is 44. The average duty of 10 pumping engines is 63.4 million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coals; the average duty of seven rotary whelm engines is 18.7 million lbs.; and the average duty of the stamps is 45.2 million lbs.

On Wednesday last, an elegant silver cent-piece, of the value of 100 guineas, was presented to Mr. William Thorpe, solicitor, of Thorne, Yorkshire, by his clients and friends, as a token of their warm esteem of his worth and virtues in private as well as public life, and in acknowledgement of the indefatigable zeal and skill displayed by him in his profession during many years, and particularly in the successful results of important railway cases entrusted to his care. Mr. George Thornton, C.E., presided on the occasion. Another testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver *pergane*, was presented by Mr. E. W. Carter, M.P., Mr. R. B. Noden, the late traffic manager of the Liverpool-road station of the London and North-Western Railway.

Mr. Clark, of the firm of Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, presided at a dinner to celebrate the opening of an Estate Exchange; the object being to establish for land agents and auctioneers a subscription-room, or exchange, to give them such facilities for transacting their business as stockbrokers derive from the Stock Exchange, and which various other City brokers have in the Baltic and other Coffee-houses, where the agents for buyer and seller are brought together. The association was represented to be highly successful; and Mr. Roberts, the secretary, was praised for his exertions.

The reports of the Alten, Iberian, Castilian, Peninsular Pontigbaud, and United Mexican Mining Companies, will be found in page 401.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Llwynmales	25 0 0	£15 11 0	£ 388 15 0
Wheal Mary Ann	93 0 0	26 8 0	2455 4 0
Wheal Wrey Consols	72 0 0	19 18 0	1432 16 0
Bwlch Consols	30 0 0	17 1 0	511 10 0
Sold on the 1st June.			
East Loggylas	70 0 0	15 18 0	£1113 0 0
Cwmystwith	100 0 0	15 7 6	1537 10 0
Goginan	70 0 0	19 15 0	1352 10 0
ditto	20 0 0	19 6 0	396 0 0
Sold on the 3d June.			
Foxdale	100 0 0	16 17 6	1687 10 0
Sold on the 4th June.			
Dryliffe	42 0 0	14 16 0	£ 612 12 0
East Black Craig	20 0 0	14 1 0	281 0 0

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.
United Mines (Tavist.)	2 10 1	£73 10 0	£ 207 6 10
ditto	3 1 17	36 0 0	6 2 5
Tretoll	2 3 24	73 5 0	179 6 0
ditto	2 2 2 7	78 0 0	165 19 10
Sold on the 30th May.			
St. Austell Consols	10 15 0	9 11 12	911 12 0
ditto	0 8 2 11	60 0 0	25 15 11
Pedn-an-drea United	3 19 2 12	75 12 0	301 0 3
ditto	0 5 0 1 16	70 5 0	352 12 7
ditto	3 0 0 24	51 0 0	117 16 11

COPPER ORES.

Sampled May 13, 1857, and sold at Swansea June 2, 1857.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Knochmahon.	76	93	£3 10 6	Namagualand (T.)	59	22 1/2	£23 11 6
ditto	73	95	9 19 6	W. and Co.	18	23 1/2	23 17 6
ditto	73	123	13 15 6	ditto	45	8 1/2	7 14 0
ditto	65	123	13 8 0	Peninsular	17	9 1/2	9 5 0
ditto	67	14	15 3 6	Castilian	10	9 1/2	8 10 0
ditto	54	135	14 14 0	ditto	44	20 1/2	21 12 0
ditto	51	133	14 14 0	Holyford	9	7 1/2	7 5 0
Burra	46	235	25 6 0	ditto	24	14 1/2	14 10 0
ditto	44	235	25 6 0	Sydney	14	14 1/2	14 10 0
ditto	26	243	26 1 0	ditto	3	32	33 10 0
ditto	48	213	22 17 0	Cronebane	3	32	33 10 0
ditto	40	213	22 4 0	Tigrion	3	32	33 5 6
ditto	27	213	22 7 0	Gloster Slag	18	31 1/2	32 10 0
Springbok	40	243	26 1 0	Bampfylde	27	18 1/2	18 5 6
ditto	37	80 1/2	32 16 0	Sygum	7	6 1/2	6 15 0
Namagualand	4	131 10	31 7 6	ditto	7	4 1/2	4 15 0
Springbok	17	29 1/2	31 7 6	ditto	4	5 1/2	4 13 0
Wheal Maria	18	25 1/2	32 12 0	ditto	1	13 1/2	12 0 0
Namagualand	1	25 1/2	32 18 0	ditto	1	6 1/2	5 10 0
Springbok	41	27 1/2	29 6 0	Australian	3	21 1/2	22 0 0
ditto	18	29 1/2	30 15 6	Cape	1	25 1/2	26 7 0
Berehaven	117	10 1/2	10 14 0	Great Barrier	37	13 1/2	16 5 0
Peninsular	45	10 1/2	10 14 0				
ditto	77	10 1/2	10 10 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Knoekmahon	458	£5906 3 6	Castilian	27	£ 242 4 0
Burra	276	6769 18 0	Holyford	53	1016 15 0
Springbok	67	2102 12 0	Sydney	38	351 0 0
Namagualand	4	131 10 0	Cronebane	30	300 9 6
Springbok	17	583 7 0	Tigrony	3	99 16 0
Whommaria	18	478 10 0	Glister Slag	18	545 0 0
Namagualand	59	1872 9 0	Hyfide	27	49 9 0
Berehaven	296	3151 16 0	Sydney	37	121 18 0
Namagualand	45	1820 13 0	Australian	37	60 0 0
Namagualand	45	315 14 0	Cape	1	26 7 0
Peninsular	45	315 14 0	Great Barrier	37	601 5 0

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1856.
BEING THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Minerals*, &c.
The THIRTIETH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 3, 1857.

A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Per Centage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also, a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CURRIE, Mining Agents, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CURELL.

WATSON AND CURRIE, MINING AGENTS (Established nearly 20 years), are always in a position to BUY and SELL SHARES in BRITISH MINES, and OFFER THEIR ADVICE in all matters relating to MINING.
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Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER ENDING 31st March, 1857, with Particulars of the Position and Prospects of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Tables of the Dividends paid in the past year, and in the Years 1855 and 1856, and a MAP of the ALFRED and ROSEWARNE MINING DISTRICTS, &c., is now ready, price 1s.; at Mr. MURCHISON'S offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.
Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT."
By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 358, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

CORNISH AND DEVON MINING ENTERPRISE,
By R. TARDINICK, Mining Sharebroker, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.

Facts and Statistics recorded, Synopsis of Dividend Mines, Plan of the Buller and Bassett District, a Clear and Succinct Description of the chief Mines. All interest in such investments should possess a copy. Price 5s. bound.

MAP OF ST. JUST MINING DISTRICT.
This MAP is NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. Price, mounted, 21s.; delivered in London, carriage free, to any address.—Please send early orders to the publisher, R. SYMONS, surveyor, Truro.

ST. IVES, LELANT, AND TOWEDNACK MINING DISTRICT.
—Mr. TREWEEKE begs to inform his friends and the public generally that his MAP of the above DISTRICT, and a STATISTICAL ACCOUNT thereof for the past 30 years, is NOW READY, and will immediately be sent to any party who may require a copy, on the receipt of 14 postage stamps.
Dated Uxley Lane, Hayle, April 9, 1857.

HONEST AUDITING THE ONLY SECURITY.
Second Edition, 6d., post free 7d.
AUDITORS OF ACCOUNTS; their Duties and Qualifications.
By HENRY LLOYD MORGAN, Public Accountant.

The pamphlet contains many most important suggestions, and is well worthy of the attentive perusal of shareholders in joint-stock companies.—Morning Post.
Effingham Wilson, publisher, 11, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

•• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MANGANESE.—I see by your recent Journals that the General Mangane Company, Ehrenbreitstein, are dealers in this mineral, and, therefore, beg to enquire whether this company is connected, directly or indirectly, with the Giesse Mangane Company, who have hitherto been supposed to have almost the monopoly of the English trade. As all consumers prefer an open to a closed market, it would be highly advantageous to all firms, who can supply manganese at Rotterdam, to let their names be known through your Journal, making it apparent that they are unconnected with any other company. They will find many to support them simply upon principle, and will, no doubt, find a good market in England at a remunerative price.—C. A.

MINING IN THE ALPS.—Some few weeks since you had a notice of a new adventure for working some mines in the Alps; could you give me any further information, as to whether the enterprise is likely to be carried out, I should be glad. It would be particularly interesting to know the altitude at which it is proposed to work, and also the number of months per year that the workings would be accessible. There are, no doubt, some very excellent districts in the Alps which could be made to yield profits by economy and judgment, but these two essential elements have hitherto been wanting.—C. D.

"Chemist" (Glasgow).—The question is one of considerable importance, and was not misunderstood. It has been submitted to an eminent metallurgist, and as soon as the result is attained, it will be communicated.

LIGHTING RAILWAY TRAINS WITH GAS.—In your Journal of last Saturday I read that two gentlemen had simultaneously proposed the lighting of railway trains with gas, and think the suggestion for placing the gas in one holder on a separate truck next the tender is by far the most practical, notwithstanding the necessity for connecting and disconnecting the pipes between each carriage. Indeed, I consider that by the following arrangement there would be no difficulty whatever in this respect, as little elastic tubing would be required, and when the carriages were coupled or uncoupled the gas tubes would act of themselves. Carry an ordinary iron pipe along the centre of the carriage, either above or beneath; then with half a foot of elastic tubing connect another piece of pipe, about 3 inches more than sufficient to reach the corresponding piece of the next carriage; the pipes must be brought into close contact, the tubing answering merely to suit the curves of the line, and the shorter pieces must be fastened with pivots to keep them in position. The back connecting piece must be of sufficient size to allow the front piece of the next carriage, thus forming a male and female joint. The female joint has a packing, so that the joint may be gas tight, and beyond the packing is a valve, which is opened by the introduction of the male joint, and closes immediately that it is withdrawn. By this arrangement, if a carriage were accidentally uncoupled, there would be no loss of gas, nor any inconvenience, beyond the extinguishing of the lights in the disconnected carriage.—J. B.; Belfast, June 2.

IMPERIAL BRITISH MINING ASSOCIATION.—"G. C. B." (Bedford).—The directors expect to receive despatches from Mr. Joel Hitchens about Saturday next. The object of adjourning the meeting, called for the purpose of winding-up, was not with a view of continuing operations, but that the board might receive two despatches from Mr. Hitchens, by which, from certain negotiations at present going on, they expect to get a better price for the property. The Chairman at the meeting said it would not be advisable at the present time to state the nature of the negotiations.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON DIRECT FROM THE ORE.—About the time when Mr. Bessemer read his extraordinary and attractive paper at Cheltenham, there was an invention talked of as belonging to Dr. Gurit, which I believe consisted in employing a long tubular furnace, inclined at an angle of 45° and having the tuyeres introduced about the centre. These tuyeres supplied some with pure oxygen and some with atmospheric air. The object of this arrangement was to admit of the mineral, which was fed in at the upper end of the tube, being heated before it arrived at the portion of the furnace directly acted upon by the blast, whereby economy of fuel was obtained. As I do not admit that pure oxygen can be advantageously used in any blast furnace, I of course do not altogether agree with Dr. Gurit; but I certainly think a modification of his invention would be one of the readiest means of producing malleable iron direct from the ore. The way in which I would proceed is as follows:—Construct two tubular furnaces, one 16 ft. long, on the upper side and 4 feet in diameter; the other 10 feet long on the upper side and 4 feet in diameter, the ends of each of them being so formed that the top shall be horizontal and the bottom perpendicular. The longer furnace would be a substitute for the blast furnace, and the shorter the refinery. An ordinary puddling furnace is erected, to the feed-hole of which a horizontal trough for conducting the molten metal is attached, and communicates with the bottom end of the refinery, which goes upward at an angle of 45°; another nearly horizontal trough or receptacle connects the top end of the refinery to the bottom end of the blast furnace, which is also inclined 45°. The bottom end of each is closed, and tuyeres introduced; and the whole is then ready for work. Feed in the ore and fuel at the upper furnace, and smelt in the ordinary manner; when the charge is fit to be tapped let the molten metal run into the trough, and the slags be skimmed off. Whilst the metal is running into the refinery, add to it as evenly as possible pulverised charcoal or coke, together with such fluxes—manganese, oxides, &c.—as may be required, according to the quality and description of mineral, applying the blast simultaneously, so as to prevent the tuyeres becoming choked. When sufficiently acted upon, it may be run into the lower trough, and thence, after the slags have been skimmed, into the puddling furnace, where it is puddled in the usual manner. The result of this arrangement would be that fuel would be economised, and iron obtained of the best quality; especially applicable to the manufacture of the best steel.—C. H.; June 2.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Had the directors called a public meeting immediately after Sir Henry Huntley's return from California, inviting that gentleman to attend, they would have had a good muster of the shareholders. I have now before me several of their circulars, and find that in one I am asked to contribute because Sir Henry Huntley has contracted a debt with a Mr. Burgoyne. Now, I am told the property is again seized for a debt incurred by the same party. Why have not the directors regularly every year published an account of the expenditure? Who, I would enquire, has ever audited the cost of mining in California, or the hotel expenses at San Francisco, which the directors themselves acknowledge to have been extravagant? I would ask why it was that, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Massey Dawson decided us with the refusal of Sir Henry Huntley's sufferings and privations in California?—having had a miserable canvas tent, and sitting under a tree to sew buttons on his clothes. This was told, with much more. Then Dickburg was bought and paid for, for the "ridiculously small sum" of 5000l.; and after a fortnight's trial was abandoned, because there was a better location in Brown's Valley. We had the Key-stone, the Caroline vein, and I know not how many more—on paper. We knew how the company was originally formed, and that Sir Henry Huntley was first sent out to California by Mr. Luke Williams. Whether he ever met Mr. Tremaine, who wrote the first fallacious report, is questionable. From the formation of this ill-conducted association until the present time I have always been a shareholder; I had good faith in the directors, and I have now a great opinion of their honesty, but of their capacity I will say but little. They are good, well-meaning men, but have been travelled too much by routine, and for fear of hurting the feelings of their servants they have sacrificed the interests of their constituents. I trust that some result will shortly be arrived at. It were far better that the affairs of the company should be wound up than that they should remain in their present unsatisfactory condition. The property, according to all accounts, is one of the best in California; and if, through gross neglect and dire mismanagement, both at home and abroad, we have not been able to work it, let us resign it to those who have greater ability and more prudence for the task which we undertook, but so lamentably failed in the performance. The career of this gold company has been similar to many of its co-operators, though it has failed from totally different causes.—FARMER; Poole, June 1.

CORNISH PHOTOGRAPHY.—We this day commence the publication of a series of entertaining illustrations, illustrating the customs and characteristics of Cornish Miners, by GEORGE HANWOOD, whose contributions to the *Mining Journal*, Mining Lectures, Cornish Dialogues, and Christmas Tales, are so well known. The Cornish Photographs, as they are entitled, is commencing by The Setting and Pay Day, to be followed by The Mining Funeral—The English Opening Day—The Sampson Day—The First Dividend—Counting-house in 1857, and Counting-house in 1857—The Miner's Holiday, Midsummer Day—The Chapel—The Captain—The Farmer—The Doctor—The Landlord—The Summary.

RATING OF MINES.—As it is highly important that the course usually adopted by coal mine proprietors should be known to all who are indifferent as to the success of the bill now about to be reported upon by a select committee, from the tax falling in the first instance upon the lords, permit me to enquire, through your columns, whether it does not almost invariably happen that the lord will only grant a lease on condition that the tenant agrees to pay all rates which may be levied, in addition to the regular royalties. I have little doubt myself that the owners always thus protect themselves, and if I am correct in my opinion, I think that the simple knowledge of the fact will cause every miner to strain every nerve to prevent the measure from becoming law.—A. M.; Buckfastleigh, June 1.

RATING OF MINES.—I have read that it has been questioned whether, in the event of a mine being abandoned, the working miners are not thrown upon the parish in consequence of the balance of the dole and club fund being then pocketed by the adventurers; but, although I am unable to give any satisfactory reason for the adventurers claiming the hoardings of the poor miners as their own, I cannot allow it to be said that when a mine is abandoned the miners necessarily become paupers. The best way of testing the truthfulness of these assertions is to ask another question. There were a few weeks since about 300 men discharged from Great Ouse, the working of the mine being suspended; how many of these men applied for relief to the parish? Those connected with parish affairs can answer this enquiry most accurately, but I feel confident that not one in twenty asked assistance. This arises from several causes—the miners have a natural horror of becoming paupers, and mining labour is not fully equal to the demand; therefore, if one mine is abandoned the men have only to go on a few miles and employment can be found.—W. B.; St. Austell, June 1.

WHITTECHURCH CONSOLS.—Observing in the Journal of last week a paragraph to the effect that I had given a favourable opinion of Whittechurch Consols, I shall be obliged by your allowing me to state that I have never had occasion to inspect this mine, nor give any opinion on its merits.—JAMES RICHARDS; Devon Great Consols, Tavistock, June 3.

MINING INSPECTORS.—"Hilgerton" complains that the present system of inspecting mines is faulty, and only calculated to mislead the public. Previous to his drawing attention to the subject, the many ill-effects that attend upon mining adventures have been fully detailed upon in the columns of the Journal. Shareholders should exercise a more careful supervision than at present is practised; they ought to look more after their own interests, calmly and dispassionately judge for themselves, and then they would not be deceived by fallacious statements and glowing reports, as is now, in many instances, unfortunately the case. The desire to become rich is inherent in nearly every one, although there may be some stout who despise the filthy lucre. We are prone to believe what we wish, and hence arises the many disappointments which are daily arising, not only in mining but other undertakings.

MINING INSPECTORS.—I cannot wholly agree with your correspondent when he states that the only proper person to inspect a mine is one resident in its neighbourhood. True, he may be better acquainted with the localities than others; but the lodes vary so materially, even at short distances, that their characteristics are wholly different. Take, for example, the Bampfild Mines and the Molland Mine, both near North Molton (I believe no mine is working between them), and nothing can be more dissimilar in appearance, nature, composition, and constitution of these lodes. In the former, the lode consists of oxide of iron, quartz, micaceous iron, grey and peacock copper ore—the miners and the whole place are as red as ruddie. In the latter, the entire lode is a mass of white iron (concretion), interspersed with rich yellow copper. We all know that miners, as well as other men, have their prejudices; and they who are accustomed to grey ore are, and profess to be, better judges of that variety and its lodes than they are of yellow. I hold that a person properly qualified, who visits mines in every locality, sees every variety, and makes notes of their peculiarities, is better able to judge than any other person (except the captain or tributer who has been working on his own mine for years) of the general quality of lodes. The time is fast approaching when these things will be admitted, and when captains will be required to stick more closely to their own mines, when rules something like, but certainly not so stringent as those which have been suggested, will be adopted, no doubt to the benefit of all. The suggestion in the Journal that a taste for mining is as absolutely necessary for the pursuit of mining knowledge, as much as for any other, is perfectly correct. The suggestion of encouraging young men having such talents should be adopted, when we shall have fewer deservingly youths leaving this country for Australia, and shall raise up a goodly supply of clever and intelligent working captains.—MINER; June 1.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—"Subscriber."—An Ottawa is the eighth part of an English ounce, consequently 135,515 ozts., the produce of 25,815 tons of ore, would be 16,604½ ozs.

TREVONE CONSOLS.—Though I have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. N. Ennor, who writes respecting me in last week's Journal, and appears to doubt the correctness of my reports, if he should come this way I will give him the opportunity of seeing a mine, and plenty of good copper and lead, that may astonish him. I have not had the management of it since for three weeks. The company can manage when they please, and they are not in want of money. I have not yet learnt "pulling," though it appears superfluous with Mr. Ennor.—WM. TOM; June 2.

GOLD MINING IN ENGLAND.—Some very fine specimens of gold have been raised from Dolgelly, and, judging from them, it would appear that systematic working for gold would pay there. Notwithstanding the cry of gold in quartz, we are led to believe, when this is not associated with any other mineral, that the precious metal will not be found continuous. A portion may give out from 1 to 20 ozs. of gold to the ton, but the lead may be followed for a hundred fathoms, and thousands of ton-broken, and yet not one particle of gold discovered. A very erroneous notion appears to have existed with regard to gold quartz mining: experience has shown that the majority of the gold mining speculators were of a duped, charlatan, and knave, many of them totally ignorant of the rudiments of mining, and possessing such a knowledge of mineralogy as not to be able to discern the difference between iron pyrites and gold. A notable instance of this was shown by one of the superintendents, who, observing a vein of mauldite, wrote to the directors, stating that gold could be gathered up by handfolds.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.—I have been to the School of Geology in Jernyn-street several times, and examined the models; but for any practical uses or instruction, I might as well have gone to Jerusalem or Jericho. The beautiful model of stamps is, I see, a working model, but as soon as moved, a policeman kindly requests you not to touch the models. It does not appear that there is any one to explain the models, if that be so, they had better not be shown at all, as it would be a loss of time. The case containing the series of valves should be explained, the new model of the turbine elucidated, the large hydraulic engine rendered familiar, the beautiful and correct model of Dolcoath and others shown, and mining demonstrated by some person in attendance on being required to do so, or at stated intervals. If this were the case, it would be found that, instead of being an almost deserted and quickly-passed-over department, it would become one of the most attractive, and certainly one of the most instructive in the whole building. As it is, without explanation, few who desire can understand them. Most are so beautifully constructed, that they could be worked without the slightest injury, and at a small cost, by the mere turning a wheel. If they be put there for mere purposes, let the practice be shown; if for idle display, let it also be known, and the folly be rendered apparent. The cost will be merely nominal, and I hope, that these remarks, and others that will be sure to follow from other parties, will cause these really instructive articles to be employed, as they were certainly intended, to instruct the—MINING STUDENT; June 2.

ERATEUM.—In the article last week, on the second reading of the Rating of Mines Bill, the monthly return of Great Wheal Vor should be 5000l., instead of 50,000l.

INSTRUMENTS OF SINE CANAL.—There appears to be great exertion made by the promoters of this scheme to render it popular with the English, but hitherto they do not appear to have adduced any argument calculated, in my opinion, to produce the desired effect. They do not attempt to show any inducement to the English merchant, and, indeed, I am inclined to think that the English would really lose, since it would enable Prussia, Austria, and the whole of the Continent, to compete with England in the Australian markets to an extent which the present route renders impossible. I would therefore advise that the capitalists of this country should leave French promoters to carry out French schemes in France.—D. A.; June 2.

MANGANESE.—In reply to your correspondents, "S. and J." (Sheffield), I beg to inform them that I am in a position to supply the peroxide or crystalline manganese, containing from 70 to 90 per cent. of peroxide, averaging about 85 per cent., without doubt the best in existence. The whole supply is about 700 tons per annum. The price and terms of payment are matters for private arrangement. Any one wanting the article will please address me, "W. P., Box 590, Post-office, Manchester," when immediate attention will be given to the application.

WREY CONSOLS.—LABOUR IN VAIN.—We read of Syphilus, who, for his "not good deeds," we presume, was doomed to continually be rolling a large stone up a hill, but as soon as he accomplished the feat it rolled down on to his head. We come to the attention of both "The Miner" and "The Tributer," and I believe, the terms being synonymous, that the two are one and the same person. Supposing them to be distinct individuals, if either of them would write truth, they would not shield themselves behind the screen of a signed signature. There is certainly no modesty in the letter of "Tributer" than in the previous communication of "The Miner" as he avows himself friendly to the mine, and implies that by the aid, so would be wittily described, the neighbourhood will eventually be excited by a discovery. The "Miner" and "Tributer" may rest assured derogating from another's merits or success will by no means assist in raising him or them from the position they now fill—that envy is invariably rewarded by being obliged to show it to the spleen—that the arrows of calumny fall harmlessly at the feet of truth—that the less he or they say the more they will shine—and to take my advice, and consider well the story of Syphilus.—WM. WILLIAMS; Buckfastleigh, June 2.

DEVON UNITED MINES.—Your Journal has so frequently advocated the advantages accruing to shareholders of joint-stock mines in Cornwall and Devon, through the facility and despatch afforded in prosecuting claims in the Stannaries Court, that I much regret to find the statements are not, in one case at least, borne out by experience. As an instance of the difficulty occasionally met with in obtaining justice, permit me to observe that the shareholders in the Devon United Mine, being unable to obtain a statement of accounts from the secretary, and having a claim against him in respect of funds not accounted for, placed their affairs upwards of two years ago in the Stannaries Court, under the direction of a legal gentleman at Truro, who believed to be fully qualified to conduct the case; but up to the present time little has been done beyond serving a few notices of action. The delay is attributable, I understand, partly to a difficulty in personally serving the notices; but more particularly to the numerous affidavits required in consequence of the office of the company having been established in London, instead of on the mine itself; thus showing that non-residents occupy a most unjust and disadvantageous position in the court, for which a remedy ought to be immediately provided. As the subject of joint-stock companies and law reform engages so much attention at present, it becomes a matter of considerable importance to determine how far it is desirable that the interests of the public should be placed at the disposal of a local court, whose acts are not cognisable by any other tribunal, and whose rules and modes of procedure are totally unknown to at least nine-tenths of the legal profession in England.—A. LONDONER.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Tribner, of Paterson-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—"Pro bono publico."—The office for the registration of joint-stock companies is in Sargeants' Inn, Fleet-street. No solicitor or agent of any kind is necessary. The requisite forms must be obtained of the official printers, whose offices adjoin that of the Registrar, and the charge will be about 6s. An abstract of the Act of Parliament was published in the *Mining Journal* of June 7, 1856, and the fees payable to the Registrar will there be found. More detailed information can be obtained from Tapping's Exposition of the Act, which may be had at our office.

COLLIERY MACHINERY.—Any communication that Mr. Oliver may please to make to Mr. Gregory, of Kingswood, near Bristol, respecting engines for winding or working coal, will meet with prompt and kind attention.—Bristol, June 3.

"C. H. K." (Chelsea).—Mr. Frederick Dineley, of Austinflars, was the secretary and solicitor of the Quartz Rock Mining Company. No reports have been lately published from Mr. Waddell, who was dispatched to California for the purpose of carrying on the works. The late Lord Erskine was Chairman; while Mr. Alderman Carter was one of the most prominent and energetic members of the committee. The scrip of the West Mariposa Company has been quoted at 1/4; this, however, may be considered as merely nominal. The best test of their value would be to offer them in the market.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.—The defective construction of our vessels is becoming a great and fruitful source of complaint. Lieut.-Col. Lloyd has published a letter to the United Service Club, in which he states that bodies of our ships are so built that they cannot resist the force of the waves; and this is prepared to show by hydrostatical experiments. The question is now becoming of such importance, that it is necessary that prompt attention should be paid to it. It is needless here to recapitulate the various losses that are almost daily occurring. The ironmasters and merchants are interested in this question, which more or less affects all members of the community; but, in many cases, too great pertinacity and assumption on the part of individuals has been known to damage a good cause.

MANAGEMENT OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—It appears to be the opinion of some parties that the introduction of an Act of Parliament rendering directors criminally liable for their actions would prevent respectable men from taking any part in the management of public companies. But surely the greatly increased guarantee which there would be against becoming connected with reckless individuals would more than counterbalance a little increase of stringency in the law. My opinion of the probability of such a measure is that it would prevent any person becoming a director unless he could attend to his duties, and that this is the only class of persons who would be prevented from accepting office. Should such be the case, the result will be beneficial, in the highest degree, to all parties, since none but working directors will be on the direction, and each will be so far careful of his own character that one director of integrity will compel the whole to set well. If such a measure be some law, a period of prosperity, both to mining and other industrial enterprises, may be anticipated; and an amount of confidence will be shown towards joint-stock companies which they have never previous enjoyed.—C. R.; City, June 4.

WHEAL HENDER AND LADY BERTHA.—"W. J."—The offices of Wheal Hender are at Gwinear.—Mr. Wm. Huthnance is the purser. The offices of Lady Bertha Mine are at St. Helen's-place.—Mr. Peet being the secretary.

RATING MINES TO POOR RATES.—Until within the last quarter of a century it appears that the lords were regularly in the habit of paying rates upon dues, and that it was solely from one person being allowed to infringe the law with impunity that the present state of affairs has been permitted to creep in; yet as the Legislature took no steps to cause the lords to continue their payment until the beginning of the present session, I do not think the mine adventurers will find it an easy matter to compel the lords to pay any tax which may be put upon them. I fear that the bill now spoken of will become law, and that should such be the case, the adventurers will have to pay the rate. By a careful calculation, it will be found that to companies working mines the measure will make very little difference, since in the most heavily taxed district it will not increase their calls more than 2d. per share per year, and, in the majority of instances, it will amount to considerably less than 1d. I consider it quite as well that these facts should be known, since from what has been said upon the subject, the uncalculating would be liable to fall into error, and suppose that the passing of the bill would be the ruin of mining altogether, and that henceforth no profit could possibly be made. So far as I understand the question, I believe it is the private individuals who may be working mines who will feel the effect of the bill most acutely, as the rate will fall upon them in one amount, and not divided into infinitesimal proportions, as will be the case with the public generally.—T. T.; Truro, June 2.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 6, 1857.

In our Journal of last week, we advocated the principle that they who feared risking their money in mining had only to purchase dividend stocks to be perfectly safe in their investments, and to escape the trouble and thousand-and-one annoyances which to young mines are unavoidable—indeed, from which, as a natural consequence, they are inseparable. In a dividend mine, few or no such difficulties occur: they are generally "plain sailing." The dividends in good mines are regular and lasting—many stocks may now be purchased to pay from 15 to 25 per cent.

We take for granted that the most sanguine and most cautious investor would not expect to receive a dividend without a fair equivalent or a proportionate risk, which is in reality the same thing in the end. It will be seen by a letter in another column that there are plenty of ardent and daring spirits who will, and gladly too, adventure in speculative mines, as soon as they can realise at a fair price the property which their energy, patience, and capital, have brought into a remunerative state. This is fair, and we refer to our correspondent's letter on the subject. That mining is one of the integral interests of England's greatness and welfare, has been proved times innumerable to be beyond cavil or doubt. That this interest is likely to remain unimpaired for ages is equally patent, and that the price at which shares may be purchased to be remunerative is the buyer's look-out—the caveat emptor. This business does not devolve upon the miner—this is the legitimate business of the broker; therefore, if a bad bargain be made, the purchaser of shares should not at once (as is too frequently the case) throw the onus on mining and miners.

In investing money in securities of this nature, every care should be exercised, every caution used, in the choice of the parties to whom the election is entrusted. Not only should he be a person of experienced probity, whose name the "breath of calumny ne'er tainted," but he should be thoroughly acquainted with the subject generally; more particularly with the very property he recommends.

The poor mine captain is rarely consulted, and frequently knows no more of his proprietary (except the purser), or their transactions, than the "Man in the Moon." As soon as, and the time is not far distant, these investments become better known, they will be more appreciated. The method we have pointed out in the *MINING JOURNAL* will be largely followed; and when once the tide sets in in favour of British mining, no amount of capital will be required that will not be forthcoming for legitimate purposes, and well-digested, well-matured, schemes.

No persons can be more anxious to guard the public against bubble companies or deceptive representation than we are; at the same time, no persons are more anxious to foster and perfect our mining interest at home; knowing, as we do, the soundness of the basis on which a noble superstructure has been, and will be, erected—far superior to any foreign investment whatever; and a consciousness that we are encouraging one of the mainstays of society, of industry, and of peace.

Now, that the facilities of travelling are so great, the intending investor should, by all means, visit and see the property; at the farthest it can be but two or three days' journey. He may argue, if he see it he will be just as wise as ever! but we beg his pardon, if he see he will know considerably more than if he had not seen, and will have much more confidence, from the very fact of having done so, of itself a great point achieved! We hope our remarks may draw the attention of those who purpose investing, as we assure them our impression is, from the state of the market, from the demand for metals, from every quarter that we have advice, we are on the eve of a great and lasting improvement in mining prices generally; but of British mining and cheap dividend stocks in particular.

"Effodimur opes irritamenta malorum." Unless immediate and decisive measures be adopted by our home Government, we fear our motto will be realised in the colonies of British Guiana and Demerara. The recent astounding news from them will, we fear, cause such a sudden influx of a heterogeneous population, whose habits are so totally different, and whose prejudices are so great, that disturbances will ensue; the native population of the district, as well as the French and Spanish descendants, who will undoubtedly flock to the diggings, are so antagonistic to probable immigrants, who will (the distance for Anglo-Americans, Irish, and English adventurers being so trifling) be most assuredly exceedingly numerous, that collision, we fear, will be of frequent occurrence. From the accounts received, it appears, although there were only comparatively a few miners at work on the placers, disturbances had commenced, and a military force was necessary.

If this be the case, so early a period, what may be expected when thousands shall have taken the places of tens, when revelry and riot, the invariable attendants on too suddenly acquired wealth, shall have become rife—as they assuredly will—when the worst passions of man are excited by gambling—a vice which appears always to accompany gold finding, under any circumstances, particularly among the Spaniards, who are

addicted to it? We tremble for the consequences, unless firmness and rigour be at once exercised.

These sink into insignificance, compared to what will accrue if any misunderstanding occur in drawing the line of territory, said to have been proposed by Sir RICHARD SCHOMBURGK, some years since, by order of the British Government. We trust it may have been well defined, and clearly understood, as, it may be relied on, a discovery of this nature renders a tract of land of a widely different consideration from a few thousand square miles of barren waste or rugged wilderness; the possession of which has, now, brought about unpleasant difficulties and jealousies between nations.

After the experience we have of the lax manner in which our territorial boundaries have been laid down in other quarters, where the true construction of the definitions have been discussed, rediscussed, surveyed, and resurveyed, and then obliged to be submitted to arbitration at last, we confess we shall be glad to find there is no mistake here, for every claim will be claimed and disputed, if possible; this is a matter for instant proof, as it would be unwise in our Government to allow any claims to be made without sufficient warranty, or to give up any rights which they are by treaty entitled. We repeat, this should be immediately investigated, and made public.

In a national point of view it can hardly be over appreciated by England or France; to both it holds out glorious prospects of a brilliant future. The rapid development of commerce since the general peace had so absorbed the precious metals that a sterling medium was beginning to be severely felt in all countries, when California providentially presented her resources. Many persons prophesied gold would decrease in value from plethora; the increase of trade, from greater ability to its extension, took all the supposed excess, and gold not only maintained its price, but absolutely became more valuable for mercantile pursuits, when the world was almost startled out of its propriety by the Australian revelations; notwithstanding the prodigious remittances from that colony, all is needed for the purposes these discoveries have mainly opened up, or materially aided.

It appears to be a natural law that riches, if distributed, tend solely to the national wealth. We must remember every foreigner that digs them becomes, more or less, our customer, and, therefore, our benefit.

But for our Australian colony, New York bade fair to become the *entrepôt* for gold; and, undoubtedly, the province of California has been of great advantage to the American States. France, since that country has become settled, has made prodigious advances in trade, colonisation and the arts of peace, necessitating a greatly increased working capital of the precious metals. This discovery, therefore, is most opportune to her as well as to this country, where the unprecedented stimulus to her foreign traffic has scarcely had time to make its returns.

Now, should these reports be confirmed, and no misunderstanding take place, we hope we may realise the opposite of our ancient Latin proverb.

We publish in another column the result of Mr. CLEMENT's visit to a portion of the property proposed to be worked in the first instance by the West of Ireland Mining Company. We need not here repeat what we are sure every reader who is interested in the development of the mineral resources of Ireland will peruse for his own satisfaction; but it is gratifying to find that Mr. CLEMENT confirms the statements so modestly set forth in the prospectus, and concurs with the scientific gentlemen who had previously reported on the district, that there is every reason to believe that a judicious expenditure of no very large amount of capital will result in the most satisfactory returns. Specimens of the ores brought by Mr. CLEMENT from the locality have been examined at the office of the company by persons of experience, and pronounced fully to warrant the expectations entertained of the workings, which we hope are soon to be commenced.

In noticing this company from time to time, we have referred with satisfaction to the generally improved and improving state of Ireland; in fact, we cannot separate the prospective success of such an enterprise from the consideration of the general well-being of the country. While we are not indifferent to the agricultural prosperity of Ireland, both as regards the tillage of the land and the breeding of cattle—to the cheering diminution of pauperism, the amount expended under the Poor Law Act being reduced from 1,167,000*l.* for the year ending September, 1851, to 576,390*l.* for the year ending September last, 1856, or more than one-half, including in the latter sum 220,000*l.*, the cost of establishments and the salaries of officers, leaving only 356,390*l.* for the maintenance of the poor—to the fact that the funded property was 5,000,000*l.* more last year than in 1851—that the Bank deposits and circulation increase proportionately—that the decrease of criminal offences is shown by the detention of under 4000 in custody in 1856, against 10,000 in 1851, and other unmistakable evidences of national progress—yet knowing it to be undoubted that Ireland possesses mineral wealth of vast amount and infinite variety, we desire to see that wealth developed and made available for the enrichment of the country and its people, and contributory to the general prosperity of the empire, as like resources have been, and are, on this side the Channel. We are, therefore, much interested in the success of such enterprises as those projected by the West of Ireland Mining Company; and when we believe them, as in this instance, to be undertaken from the most laudable motives, by judicious men, and likely to prove of as much value to the country as remunerative to the promoters, we deem it our duty to aid and countenance them by every means in our power.

The pressure felt by the producing classes of the commercial community from the high price of money has led to the establishment of the CURRENCY AND BANK REFORM ASSOCIATION, the object of which is to take such steps as may be deemed most advisable with regard to the present system of dealing with the Currency and Bank Charter questions. A preliminary meeting, presided over by Mr. WILLIAM MALINS, was held at the London Tavern on Thursday, at which it was stated that, although no one could deny we possess great wealth in the country, and that the moneyed interest are making large profits, the producing classes were suffering severely, and losing the profits which they should receive. The panic of 1847 was not caused by any want of capital in the country, but from the want of available and transferable capital. This assertion was made by one well able to judge in the matter—Mr. CORROX, Governor of the Bank of England in 1844, when the Charter was renewed, who distinctly stated it before the select committee of 1848. The alteration of the Charter in 1844 had had the effect of excluding silver from the coffers of the Bank of England, and in the last six years but one purchase of silver had been made, and that of only 2500*l.* It was an undeniable fact that no person could hold silver in this country but at a loss, and this arose from silver not being a legal tender. It must be remembered that 40*s.* was the limit, and that it was, therefore, comparatively valueless. It had really happened that a trader who required but 2000*l.* to meet his liabilities could only obtain that amount as a favour upon 20,000*l.* worth of silver; yet for every commercial purpose silver answered quite as well as gold. It was the interest of the Bank to keep the issue of notes as large as possible, as the rate of discount was then always high. It was a question for commercial men whether they were to go on seeing trade paralysed, and whether they were to suffer the money-lending interest to ride rough-shod over the producing classes. In Oct., 1847, the country had as nearly as possible reached a general stoppage of cash payment, and the system of barter must have commenced had not Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Sir CHAS. WOOD issued a letter, suspending the Bank Charter Act, and giving the Bank power to issue an additional 2,000,000*l.* of notes, and the difficulty was overcome. Previous to 1844, 6 per cent. was the highest rate of discount which had ever been paid, but since that time as much as 9½ per cent. has been paid. The late Mr. ROTHSCHILD very justly remarked that, if money was made cheap in England, we should get the commerce of the world, but if it was made dear we should lose it.

Mr. BELL considered the question excited the greatest interest throughout the country, as trade was crippled by it being necessary to pay twice the price for money. If the legislation was at fault, he thought that they should struggle to get the law altered. For 160 years before 1840 the rate had never exceeded 5 per cent. We were living under the monetary legislation of Lord OVERSTON, to whom, as being the instructor and adviser of Sir R. PEEL, we owed the Bank Charter Act of 1844. He proposed, "That this meeting pledges itself to use every effort to form an association sufficiently powerful to resist the renewal of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, experience having demonstrated its injurious action upon railways, agriculture, shipping, mining, and wages, in every department of industry."

Mr. DUNCAN, in seconding the motion, which was carried unanimously, remarked that 17 persons were examined before the committee of 1848 and that of these only four were in favour of the Bill. The four in favour were the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England, a Bank director, and Mr. JONES LOYD (now Lord OVERSTON); while those against the Bill were Messrs. GLYN, QUARRY, FRANK, BIRKBECK (who

represented the country banking interest), and others of equal experience and influence. Yet, notwithstanding the great preponderance of evidence against the measure, Sir CHARLES WOOD reported that from the evidence adduced it appeared desirable that the Charter should be renewed. He believed few would deny that Sir CHARLES WOOD ought to have been impeached for making such a report, it being contrary to the evidence taken.

Mr. P. G. DODD moved a resolution for immediately petitioning that the Bank Committee might be a public one instead of a private one, so that the public might have the opportunity of analysing the evidence day by day, and thus prevent a recurrence of the proceedings of 1844.

Col. MACDONNELL seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

Much disappointment is felt at the non-arrival of the Australian mail, which was due, by telegraph, on the 2d inst. The advice by it from Melbourne will be to April 16, the day on which the Chambers were to assemble after the prorogation; and anxiety, therefore, is shown to know the views of the new ministry, as to the internal policy of the colony generally, especially on the paramount subject of railway intercourse. The programme of Mr. O'SHANNASSY is a document of much interest to the capitalists of this country; it is also desirable to learn the probability, or otherwise, of the continuance in power of the new executive, and which, necessarily, will be determined, more or less, by the result of the new elections. The impression is that it will be permanent. It enters into office and power under good auspices, inasmuch as there is evidently great public spirit in the members of the Government themselves, and a determination on the part of the colonists to support all matters which have for their object a desire to promote the prosperity of the colony.

On the question of railways, it is thought that the views of the Government will be to complete the two lines, to which their predecessors in office were compromised—namely, the Mount Alexander and the branch to Williamstown; but in all other points the extension of railways will be left to private enterprise. This impression is gathered, in a measure, from the remarks of Mr. O'SHANNASSY, when he notified to the Chambers his acceptance of the reins of Government. "The opinion of myself and colleagues," he said, "on the subject of railways is, that everything within the power of the Government should be done." This is considered in the sense we have mentioned, coupled as it is with the fact that the late ministry obtained sanction, by a majority of only one, of their unauthorised expenditure for railway plant and interference in railways; and the vote was agreed to on the tacit understanding that no future government would be permitted to quote it as a precedent; while, added to this, a declaration of censure had been expressed by the constituents of Capt. CLARKE, the Surveyor-General, as respected his general conduct in the House; it was this gentleman who was so instrumental in bringing the defunct government into the dilemma on the railway question. Altogether, therefore, it is argued, and apparently on sound data, that the carrying out of railways generally will be left to private enterprise, although it is possible that the Executive will complete the lines already mentioned: indeed, this seems imperative, inasmuch as there was no company to represent the undertakings or capital subscribed for their construction. Mr. WESTGARTH, of Melbourne, now in England, expressed himself strongly at the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of Government interference in works which ought to be left to private energy. "I take the example of railways," said that gentleman. "In the case of our principal railway line—that projected in 1852 to Mount Alexander—the failure of private enterprise, through inauspicious monetary times, and inadequate arrangements at the outset, imposed a necessity on the Government to step into the breach. Railways we must have; but we have yet to understand that what was at first the result of a temporary necessity, is to be regarded as a measure of permanent policy, and that our main railway lines are to be both constructed and owned by the Government. This principle, I think, we cannot too strongly oppose. Proper regulations, imposed on private railway companies, can always protect the public, without the necessity of that combination of extravagance and jobbery—a Government proprietorship." Mr. FRYE, the member of the Legislative Council for Geelong, who voted with the present ministry, also remarks that, "the only way in which the Government could act justly towards the public was by getting the companies to construct the railways. He advocated the construction of railways by private enterprise, and the Government guaranteeing 5 or 6 per cent. interest on the capital." This is clear, not only as to the working of the railways, but also as to the guarantee from the state; and the fact that 6 per cent. is here mentioned, shows the disposition to secure interest to the subscribers of the capital—more approximate to the value of money in the colony than the 5 per cent. accorded to the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company, and which has been found inadequate as an inducement to the colonists to embark in such undertakings. This latter circumstance cannot be better evidenced than in the case of the company just named, which, out of a capital of 350,000*l.*, had only 87,500*l.* held in the colony, and 262,500*l.* in England—at least, such was the state of affairs at the last meeting in July; and there is reason to believe that the present proportions are even still more different.

This fact is explained by Mr. THORNE, the President of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, in the last report to the company, who remarks that "the current rates of interest in Australia are so much higher than those in Europe, that colonial capitalists can hardly be expected to invest their money in undertakings of which the interest of 5 per cent. guaranteed by the Government is the principal advantage. Other means of investment are continually occurring, by which larger returns may be secured in a perfectly safe and legitimate manner. The advantage of the Government guarantee, therefore, is to impart a sort of minimum value to the shares in the estimation of European capitalists as permanent investments."

It is apparent, in fact, that this country is looked to for the supply of the necessary capital for the extension of railways in the Australian colonies; and it is only reasonable to suppose that the introduction of such capital will be encouraged by a liberal guarantee of minimum interest. On this point of capital held in England, it is argued, and justly, by the proprietors of the Geelong and Melbourne Railway shares, that this large sum of 262,500*l.*, out of 350,000*l.*, held on the London registry, is without any direct or legal control in this country, as the direction is entirely colonial, and they contend that their power here should be conformable to their interests; thus, in fact, requiring the transference of the board to London, and recognising and declaring that the safe and proper organisation of any company, when the capital is subscribed in England, is for the administration of its affairs to be vested in a London executive, with a local committee in the colony. A leading merchant in Victoria, aptly remarks on this subject, and says, that "if capital subscribed by English capitalists could be managed here (Melbourne) by a local board in banking institutions, surely the capital of railway companies could be managed similarly." As regards the rate of guarantee of interest on railway expenditure, another well-known colonist argues that the additional value given to Government lands along the lines would fully repay "for an excess of guarantee."

The only doubts which to our minds appear of any moment in this question revolve around railways in Victoria, whether the Government will sanction a line from Geelong to Ballarat, or from Melbourne to Ballarat. That antagonistic views influence the exertions of these two places, and their connected interest, is so well known that it scarcely needs comment, and a spirit of jealousy has always existed. Melbourne is the capital; but the Geelongites contend that their town ought to have been the capital, and hence an evident desire on the part of the latter to outstrip Melbourne in every possible way; while Melbourne interests are necessarily brought to bear against the efforts of Geelong. Both Mr. HAINES, the chief of the late government, and Mr. SLADEN, the late colonial treasurer, being Geelong men, used all their influence to promote the views of that place, but were always over-balanced by the weight of interests which Melbourne and its supporters brought to bear. Indeed, it is asserted that both these gentlemen were pledged to secure a Government line of railway from Geelong to Ballarat; but "it was an election bribe," says the editor of the *Melbourne Age*, "which the Legislature would not endorse."

It is, therefore, futile to suppose that the new ministry, under any circumstances, would construct a Government line from Geelong to Ballarat; and that, if a Ballarat line, as a national work, were undertaken, it would be from Melbourne direct; but as this would be such a gross injustice to the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company, it is clear Mr. O'SHANNASSY will not risk his popularity by the adoption of such a scheme, consequently the formation of the railway will be left in private hands, and as there is no application before the Executive but that of the combined company of the Geelong, Ballarat, and North-Western, and Geelong and Ballarat, it is only reasonable to suppose that the act of incorporation will be granted. In every sense it is a matter of much importance to the Geelong and Melbourne Company. Its anticipations of great profit are from the continu-

ation of the line to Ballarat, and by other projects, which will be either directly or indirectly connected with this undertaking. It is true that a large traffic exists between Geelong and Melbourne, and from this source alone it is estimated the shareholders will be recipients of 12 to 15 per cent. per annum, notwithstanding there is steam-boat competition; but when there are such auxiliaries as the line to Ballarat, and the projected Queenscliff and Geelong Railway and Port Phillip Dock Company, it is reasonable to suppose that the benefit accruing to the proprietary will be much more than the amount which is calculated upon from local traffic—indeed, it is impracticable to say the amount which may be received. Every arrival from these colonies brings evidence of the increasing prosperity, while the population is also getting rapidly greater. During the past week several vessels have reached this country laden with various descriptions of merchandise, the produce of these colonies, such as gold, copper, tallow, wool, hides, &c., while quite a fleet is on the sea, homeward bound, with similar cargoes. In our remarks of last week, on the Government statistical returns of the trade of this country with foreign and colonial ports, we showed that Australia stands third in the list of precedence, and absorbed no less than 2,493,666*l.* in the value of exports of articles the production and manufacture of Great Britain during the first three months of this year: and considering that experience shows the first three months to be equal to only a fifth of the annual trade, it follows that the exports to Australia is about 12,000,000*l.* sterling. This must have its effect in the colony; consequently it is impossible to determine the amount of business which will be carried on, and as the great movement is to the interior of Victoria, as regards passenger traffic especially, and from the interior to the coast as respects colonial shipments, which, in both cases, must in the greater part pass over the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, and its auxiliary lines, the benefit to accrue to the shareholders cannot be limited to anything like ordinary returns, even for the colony.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

We have already shown that in most instances the burden produced by the further taxation of mines, whether the rate be upon the mines themselves or upon the lords' dues, would ultimately fall upon the adventurers, and would therefore tend, in a great measure, to check mining enterprise. We shall now endeavour to prove that by the course which it is proposed to adopt—the rating of royalties—an entirely new channel for the levying of taxes will be opened, and that the question is, therefore, of the utmost importance to the whole community, whether connected with mining or not. In most mining leases it is made imperative upon the adventurers to pay all local taxes which may be laid upon the mine, and it would, therefore, become a question between the adventurer and the lord whether the tax upon the royalty was included in the terms of the lease, and therefore payable by the adventurer. The adventurer would argue that he had raised and sold the produce, and had paid the lord for it by the royalty, and that no tax was levied upon the mine or produce, but merely upon the rent which the lord derived from the sale of that produce—thus plainly showing that he has no right to pay the rate, especially, he might add, as each engaged upon the mine has already paid as much equal to those paid by any other parishioner of similar station; so that the payment of rates upon the royalty would be paying the same tax twice.

But plausible as this argument might appear to the adventurer from his mode of viewing the matter, it would be found that the lord would have an equally forcible case, since he would very fairly contend that he agreed for a given royalty, free of local rates, and therefore that the adventurer was bound to pay the rate as well as the royalty, as otherwise he would lose as much of his royalty as the rate amounted to. The tax being levied upon the royalty is in fact a tax upon the produce of a mine, and as the produce of a mine, unlike much other produce, is part of the mine itself, the tax belongs to the mine; then the lease providing that all local rates which may be made upon the mine shall be paid by the adventurer, it is evident that the lord is not liable for the tax upon royalties. The adventurer would endeavour to prove that the object of the bill was to tax profits derived from mines, and not the mine itself, since had the object been to tax the mine the tax would have been levied upon the mine in the same manner as it would be upon a factory, and that to tax the royalties for the purpose of drawing the rate from the mine would be as ridiculous as to tax goods sold by a manufacturer to obtain the rate upon the factory, with the exception that in this latter case the produce could be obtained year after year, whilst the produce of a mine can be obtained but once.

The lord, however, would have no greater difficulty in overthrowing this argument than the former. He would assert that the royalties which he receives cannot be included amongst those things which are rateable to local rates—the royalty being simply his profit, and that were he compelled to pay the poor-rate upon his profit he would pay his rate twice over, and would thus be called upon for a larger amount than any other trader. All might pay ten per cent. (income-tax) upon their profits, but he, in addition to the poor-rate paid upon his property, and which is paid by all traders, would be called upon for an additional poor-rate upon his profits. The lord and the trader pay their income-tax upon their profits—say, ten per cent.—therefore they are equally taxed in this respect, and both pay poor-rate upon such property as they may possess, which is rateable to poor-rate, so that the burden is also equal in this. But the next calculation shows the injustice of taxing the lord's dues, unless the profits of every other trader be taxed in the same manner, which no one could think of. We will suppose the poor-rate to amount to 15 per cent., which is but a fraction more than 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. Therefore, the manufacturer would pay 10 per cent. income-tax, and 15 per cent. poor-rate—25 per cent., whilst the lord would pay 10 per cent. income-tax, and 15 per cent. poor-rate, and 15 per cent. on profits—40 per cent., proving that the lord's taxes would be 70 per cent. higher than the manufacturer's, and as we have before shown that the lord could easily shift the burden, it will be seen that the pressure upon the adventurers would be very great; and few, we think, would deny that were mines called upon for 70 per cent. more taxes than any other class of property in the country the effect upon mining would be injurious in the extreme.

Such being the facts of the case, there can be little doubt that the passing of such a bill would be equivalent to raising the income-tax upon mine lords to 25 per cent., or 3*s.* in the pound; and if this is permitted without opposition, the tax will soon be extended to others, and then even the promoters of the bill would complain. However, if mines must be rated, Mr. ROBERTS will have an opportunity of proving that he possesses the principles which he claims by advocating the rating of "land, in the growth of timber plantations and game preserves," as there would certainly be more justice in such a measure than in rating mines. Before, however, voting in favour of rating royalties let the Members consider that their plantations are also not rated, and that popular opinion will not permit the rich landowner to continue exempt from taxes while an industrious and useful class—the miner—is heavily burdened.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JUNE 4.—The mining share market has been inactive during the week; besides other causes, this is the Whitsun week, a time of holiday, when people attend more to pleasure than to business. The scarcity of money, and the high rates of interest, have latterly induced capitalists out of the county to lay out their money in other ways than in mine investments. In the county there are never wanting persons who will buy when there is any great and decided improvement; but, for some time past, with one or two exceptions, there have been no material improvements; and, consequently, shares generally have exhibited a tendency to decline. The standard giving way to some extent, has added to this tendency; and the result is, that there are now many excellent mines, dividend and progressive, the shares of which can be had at comparatively low prices, and offer to capitalists an excellent opportunity for investment.

The standard, though it has somewhat fallen, is still a very excellent one. Those who were concerned with copper mining previous to 1854, must recollect that the standard was very much lower for many years than it is now. Since then, our metallic exports have greatly increased, and the consequence is, we have had a better standard, and hope we shall have for a long period. A few weeks ago, many persons who watch the progress of the trade narrowly, were of opinion that there would be no reduction of fine copper below 126*l.* per ton; but as the standard last week for western ores did not rally beyond the sale of the eastern ores in the previous week, it is seen that the tendency to decline is very decided, and it is, therefore, thought that the smelters may perhaps, as a temporary measure, not to last long, lower fine copper 1*d.* per lb. more, in order to stimulate an increased demand, and compete with the foreign copper. This view would appear to be strengthened by the Board of Trade returns last week published, which show that, although in exports of copper, wrought and unwrought, there was a small increase in declared value in the first four months of 1857, compared with the first four months of 1856; yet, when we come to look at the monthly returns, we find that the exports for April, 1857, were considerably below those for April, 1856. This is a fact which seems to confirm the opinion of those who considered that 135*l.* per ton was too high a price for fine copper, and that if the smelters had kept it at 126*l.*, they would have done a more steady, and, in the end, a more profitable trade. Be this as it may, the copper exports in April, 1857, fell considerably short of those in April, 1856; but as on April 29 there was a drop of 1*d.* per lb., or to 127*l.* per ton for cake copper, it is hoped and expected that the next publication of the Board of Trade will show a considerable revival in this branch of our exports. But although the decline of our copper exports in April might seem to indicate the probability that the price of fine copper will be further reduced, for a temporary period; yet, against this consideration, we must bear in mind that the home trade has unquestionably of late improved. The reports from the Midland Counties seat of manufactures show that there is an active home trade at the present time in the brass foundry business, and in the various branches of copper and tin manufactures; and this active home trade may keep up the price of copper, and prevent the standard from falling to any considerable degree, as some persons might apprehend it

would do, when they look at the falling off of the foreign copper trade in April. The price of ore copper at last week's ticketing was 97½, 12s. per ton, so that a further reduction of from 2s. to 3s. per ton would enable the smelters to sell fine copper at 117½, 10s., or 1d. per lb. less than at present, and still make their average profit. Mining adventurers will, therefore, closely watch the standard for the next few weeks; for if it declines below the present rate, they may conclude that fine copper will be further reduced 1d. per lb. But even should this be the case, there are good reasons for believing that the measure will be only a temporary one, and that shortly the price will again revert to 126d. per ton.

The amount of decline in the standard since Lady-day will be seen by the following figures:—

	Tons.	Standard.	Prod.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
March 26	3576	2147	6	8½	£6 9 6
April 30	3579	146	10	6½	£103 12
May 28	4233	142	9	6½	£19 6

The difference between the price given on March 26 and May 28 (allowing for the variance in produce) is 7s. 2d. per ton of ore. The difference between the sale on April 30 and May 28 is 8s. 4d. per ton. The increase in the number of tons sold on May 28 was chiefly caused by Great Wheel Bay coming into the ticketing with 379 tons.

Some persons apprehend that English tin will further decline, in anticipation of the Dutch sales; but, according to all accounts, the two recent reductions of prices, amounting to 6s. per ton, have led to considerable animation in the trade, and the foreign demand has so enormously increased for hollow tin wares, that even should there be any further decline, the tin miners may feel certain that it will be only of a temporary nature. The increased foreign demand for tin wares is very remarkable.

Wheal Basset account was held on Tuesday, when the same dividend was paid as at last meeting (8d. per share), but the balance was reduced from 1655s. to 1317s. The profit on the two months was 3930s. 10s. 5d. The stopes and pitches are producing about the usual quantities of ore. Great South Tolgus has declined to 18s.; the mine, however, is looking very well. Several shares have lately come into the market from parties who are selling a portion of their interest—a practice which many pursue as soon as they can sell enough to realise their outlay, so as to have the remainder free of cost. South Frances shares are about 300s. West Seton, 300s. to 310s.; the mine is looking very well. A neighbouring sett, South Seton, has good indications in the lode, but it will take two years or upwards to erect an engine, and get to the depth contemplated. This mine and New Seton, adjoining West Seton, have excellent prospects of success when time has been taken for development. In North Frances shares have rather declined. Cook's Kitchen looks well, and several shares have changed hands at advanced prices. West Basset still looks well in the bottom and western levels. South Tolgus, from 140s. to 145s.; there is every probability of the mine improving in depth, but it must be a very substantial improvement to make shares rise at the present time. At West Stray Park, there are good prospects; and in Buller and Basset United the engine-shaft is sinking on a lode with very good indications. Wheal Margery shares continue low, but after a time will, no doubt, rise again. Penderg is reported to have improved, and Tolvadden, in the Marazion district, is stated to have an excellent lode. Rosewarne United, 42s.; Alfred Consols, 18s. 10s. Some shares are again being purchased in Great Alfred, and prices are likely to improve. Several of the tin mines are doing well. Great Wheal Vor continues very productive on Wheal Metal lode.

The Cornwall Railway, which, when constructed, will give an impetus to the industrial interests of the county, it is now said will be ready for opening from Truro to Plymouth in August, 1858. The opening of the line will have to await the completion of the Royal Albert Bridge, over the Tamar, at Saltash, which will be one of the most magnificent tubular suspension bridges in the world. There are now 400 men employed on the works of this bridge, under the direction of Mr. Brunel, who has a staff of engineers on the spot. In about two months one of the immense tubes, with railway attached, will be ready for floating on enormous pontoons to its destined position, at one end to be supported by a pier erected in the centre of the river, where the water is 80 ft. deep, and at the other by a pier at the verge of low water on the Saltash side. The tube and railway will next have to be made for crossing the remaining part of the river. It is altogether a stupendous undertaking, but the misfortune is that the cost has greatly crippled the company, and the delay been greatly to their disadvantage, and against the interests of the whole county. Another route might have been taken, and the railway constructed at less cost, and been equally as efficient; this, at least, is the general opinion.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JUNE 5.—The present week has been a general holiday, and, for the first part of it, the works were generally standing, the hundreds who usually occupy them having vacated their places at the mills, the forges and the furnaces, and betaken themselves to the various places where attractions for holiday seekers had been provided. Thousands went by trips on the railways to various parts of the country—thousands more assembled within the beautiful enclosure of Dudley Castle—a green oasis within the region of smoke, slag-banks, coal pits, and iron-works, very properly designated "the black country" by our more fortunate neighbours who dwell in a clear atmosphere with a blue sky above and a green earth beneath them. Lord Ward permits the use of these grounds every year, and the old castle and its enclosure—the immense caverns formed by the excavation of the limestone brilliantly illuminated, with the beautiful grounds wooded and undulating, with deep chasms and lofty crags, never fail to attract thousands of the inhabitants of the district at these festive seasons, music, dancing, sleight of hand, tumbling, fireworks, &c., being provided for their entertainment. On Monday a great addition was made to the population of Birmingham by the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns anxious to see the Duke of Cambridge, who visited that town to open the Calthorpe Park, spending the day following in inspecting its various manufactures, in which he showed great interest. Other attractions for pleasure seekers were offered, and never were they more generally taken advantage of—a proof of the prosperity of the mass of the population.

No particular change can be reported in the Iron Trade, which continues to exhibit a fair degree of activity, and the general trades of the district appear to be improving.

The perseverance with which M. F. de Lesseps has advocated the project of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez undoubtedly entitles him to the sympathy and good wishes of all earnest men, whatever opinion may be formed of the feasibility of the project. On Wednesday, Mr. D. A. Large, of London, addressed a meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce in support of the project, giving an account of the plan proposed, and advancing arguments to show the advantages which would result from its adoption. He acknowledged what has often been advanced in opposition to the scheme—that the canal would probably be chiefly used by steam vessels, as sailing vessels would find the track difficult, except in some parts of the year. The maximum freight proposed to be charged—10 frs. per ton—was considered high by many of those present, and the opposition of our Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, was referred to. The following resolution, approving of the project, but limiting the approval to its commercial aspect, was unanimously adopted, as the Chamber felt incompetent to give an opinion respecting the political considerations which might influence the English Government, and its able representative in the capital of Turkey:—

"That the chamber viewing the question of the advisability of a route across the Isthmus of Suez, as submitted to them by M. de Lesseps, and strictly in a commercial point of view, is of opinion it would be highly advantageous to this country if a safer and more speedy route between Europe and India could be carried out; that the proposed direct ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez appears to afford the facilities desired, and at the same time to supersede the circuitous and expensive route round the Cape of Good Hope, that it is most desirable that the impediment and delay consequent upon the trans-shipment of merchandise at any intermediate station should be avoided, as would be the case were the district to be traversed by a railway." "That a memorial founded on the foregoing resolution, and recommending the project of a direct ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez to the favourable consideration of Government, be signed by the Vice-President on behalf of this chamber."

The Birmingham Journal gives an analysis of the American Board of Trade returns for the year ending June 30, 1856, from which it appears that three-fourths of the pig-iron exported from this country to the United States is the produce of the Scotch Works; not more than 40,000 cwts. is imported from any other country, and of that quantity one-half is produced in Canada. Bar iron is imported from Sweden and Norway, but the entire supply from those and from all other countries does not amount to much more than a fifth of the quantity imported from England. Almost the entire supply of rod and hoop iron is obtained from this country, the small quantities of the former derived from Hamburg, and of the latter

from Russia, France, and Canada, being insignificant in comparison. Nearly all the sheet-iron imported is likewise the manufacture of this country, only a few hundred tons being obtained from Russia, Belgium, and Canada. With the exception of Canada, again, no other country exports railway iron to the United States, and the quantity received last year from Canada was only 187,089 cwts. From England, too, our transatlantic neighbours obtain their chief supply of steel, not more than 7000 or 8000 cwts. being imported from other countries, principally from Holland and Sweden. In all heavy articles of iron England meets with little competition, but Belgium excels her in the exportation of nails, so far as the markets of the United States are concerned. The great source of the American supply of copper is Chili, and in copper and brass manufactures our trade with the United States is far exceeded by that of France. Copper wire is supplied entirely by Bremen, but the amount is small. Holland and India are the chief sources of the American supply of tin, and from France they obtain the largest amount of tin foil they import; but nearly all the tin plates and hollow wares imported are received from this country. England is also the sole source of their supply of lead pipe and manufactures of lead, and of more than half the imports of shot and the unmanufactured metal. The latter is imported largely from France, and they receive considerable supplies of shot from Spain. Zinc in pigs is imported chiefly from Hamburg and Belgium, from which countries they receive most of their supply of the same metal in sheets; from Belgium they also import zinc nails. Jewellery to the value of £231,348 was imported from England, and an almost equal amount from France. The chief supply of steel pens was from this country, being to the value of £113,587 out of a total of £116,155; and pins to the value of £33,248 were imported from England, the total being £40,255.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JUNE 5.—There has been nothing this week but cheap trips, processions, club festivals, galas, and an infinite variety of amusements for the holiday makers. There has been little business done, and we have but little to say.

The Iron Trade is very healthy and the prospects for the summer highly encouraging. There has been a large number of orders given out from India and the continent, and the requirements for home consumption are not at all diminished. For railway tyres, wheels, and springs, and other railway iron work, there is a good demand, and plates have been more enquired after. Pig iron is advanced, and stocks low.

The Coal Trade is in about the same position as last reported.

There has been nothing material to notice this week in connection with the Derbyshire mines. The North Derbyshire Company are about commencing an exploration of the old workings, so that the company will begin to mine in earnest in a few days. Arrangements have been made with Col. Leslie, of Hussy's Hall, for opening out the old sough level, which will be done in a few days, and this will relieve the mines of a great quantity of water which they have a right to expect in their operations. The prospects of the company are exceedingly good, and their managers believe they have hit upon the same vein which is producing so much ore for the Eyam Company. Specimens of the North Derbyshire and Eyam ores have been compared by experienced geologists, who have pronounced confidently that they are from the same vein. The shares of the company are firm, and none can be had except at a premium.

Mr. G. Wilson, a Sheffield sharebroker, in last week's Journal, reported that North Derbyshire shares were firm at 2s. 6d. discount. We regard this as a careless inaccuracy, because Mr. Wilson should have known that offers were made on the Exchange to buy at a premium. We advise Mr. Wilson to be more careful in his distribution of information.

The Peak United Mining Company have made a call of 10s. per share, which would realise 250s. on 500 shares. The company are now in barren ground, but expect shortly to get into the vein again.

Although operations for recovering the remainder of the bodies at Lund Hill are prosecuted vigorously, but little progress is made on account of the devastation produced in the workings by the explosion. Several bodies have been recovered during the week. The bodies of S. Thorpe, and his harrier, Arthur Dawson, were found locked in each other's arms, and they had to be separated before they could be got out. There have been 116 bodies recovered up to the present time.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

JUNE 4.—The stock and share markets have been very quiet this week, and prices have undergone scarcely any change. Business has been rather active in Government stocks, as also in leading railway shares. Mining shares were neglected and dull in tone. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 92½; New Three per Centa, 92½; Hibernian Bank (ex div.), 31½; National Bank, 37; Royal Bank, 22½; Patriotic Insurance, 7½; Mining Company of Ireland, 15½; Wicklow Copper Mine, 29; Belfast and Ballymore Railway (ex div.), 50½; Cork and Brandon, 10½; Belfast Junction, 42½; Dublin and Wicklow, 5½; Great Southern and Western, 103½; Midland Great Western, 50½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 4½; Waterford and Limerick, 22½.

The meeting of the General Mining Company for Ireland, held on Monday, was very poorly attended, notwithstanding it was expected that matters of great importance, and such as would vitally affect the interests of the company, would have been brought under consideration—such as the reduction of the nominal capital, and the issue of new shares. It was found, however, that these propositions, though passed at a special meeting in April, could not be legally entertained, and the directors, therefore, were obliged to abandon the proposed alterations, which, could they have been carried, would, without any doubt, have seriously injured the property, as I endeavoured to show on a former occasion. The report of the directors was a fair document, and advocated strict economy in management, a thing much wanted in this company. The directors commence the retrenchment by reducing their own remuneration to 150s. per annum, instead of 250s. as before. The report does not hold out any very flattering hopes for the future; and we must, therefore, be dependent now on the chances of mining, which are, generally, very variable; but the agent at the mines looks for success the next half year.

The bog lands of Ireland, to which I have so frequently drawn your readers' attention, are well worthy, from their vast extent, of the most careful consideration, and scientific men are year after year engaged in devising plans for their reclamation, or in finding out new processes for the practical application of the peat to industrial purposes. This substance is found to be useful almost in proportion as it can be compressed; and this end has been so fully attained by Mr. J. J. Hays, of Kerry, that by that gentleman's process peat can be made as hard and dense as coal, and at such a trifling cost, that it will be placed quite antagonistic to coal as a heating medium. As Mr. Hays intends reading a paper on his process before one of the Dublin scientific societies, I will merely anticipate his remarks, by stating that according to his process the turf is first dried in the ordinary way; it is then ground in a mill to powder, and in this state it is perfectly dried. It is then run into moulds, and by a steam pressure equal to 1400 tons is pressed into blocks of 9 in. by 4 in., a specimen of which I possess. I will again more fully allude to this process.

MINING IN IRELAND.—At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 840 tons of copper ore, the produce of Irish mines, were sold, realising 10,475s. — Knockmahon Mines 458 tons £3908 3 6
Berehaven 296 " 3151 18 0
Holyford 53 " 1016 15 0
Cronebane 30 " 260 9 6
Tigrony 3 " 99 15 6

RATING OF ROYALTIES OF MINES.—The committee on this subject will meet to take evidence on Monday next. We are informed that the enquiry will be limited to the rating of royalties of mines.

BELGIAN IRON ORE.—The exports of iron ore from Belgium, during the four months ending April 30, 1857, amounted to 20,334,000 kils.; whereas, during the corresponding period of last year, they only amounted to 4,250,499 kils.; and the total exports of the year only to 15,377,800 kils. Of the large quantity exported this year, France alone took more than 19,300,000 kils. As 50 kils. are about equal to 1 cwt., the exports for the four months have amounted to upwards of 20,000 tons.

MARINE ENGINEERING.—The U.S. paddle-wheel steam-frigate *Susquehanna* (now at Gravesend) has four tubular boilers fitted aboard ships, with upright tubes, the water lying around them. The boilers were constructed at Baltimore on a new plan by the chief engineer of the United States navy. Her average consumption of coals (of which she stows away 1000 tons) is about 35 tons for the 24 hours, which amount produces an average speed of 10 knots an hour under steam alone. Her cylinders are 6 ft. in diameter, 10 ft. stroke, carrying from 12 lb. to 18 lb. pressure of steam, 15 lb. being the average; average revolutions, fifteen or sixteen.

NEW APPLICATION OF MANGANESE.

M. Brunner has communicated to the French Academy of Science the results of some experiments he has made relative to the reduction of the ores of manganese to the state of metal. Interest in the subject is increased by the recent discovery of the new metal, aluminium, the combination of which with other metals having given these matters quite a new character, and manganese may hereafter contribute to increase the circle of these new metals. The process and result are thus described:—"The reduction of the ores of manganese to metal is effected exactly in the same manner as aluminium. Half fill an earthen crucible with alternate layers of fluor-spar, soda, and ore of manganese, in thin layers of from 1-10th to 2-10th inch, by taking two portions of fluor-spar to one portion of soda, then press down the mixture with a pestle, so as to leave as little interstices as possible; cover it with a layer of dry common salt, about half the quantity of the mixture, and cover the whole with a layer of fluor-spar, broken in pieces the size of a pea. This last substance serves to prevent the mixture from being forced out of the crucible by the rather violent effect of the reaction. The crucible, thus charged and furnished with its cover, is placed in a blast or reverberatory furnace. The heat at first must be very low, gradually increasing to a bright red heat. Long before the incandescence of the crucible the reduction takes place. A hissing noise proceeding from the centre of the mass, and a yellow flame issuing from the crucible, indicates a favourable proceeding. This done, keep the fire up until it becomes red hot. A quarter of an hour will accomplish the reduction. The apparatus is allowed to cool, by closing up all openings in the furnace. To obtain the produce, break the crucible, and the metal will be found reduced in the shape of a single button at the bottom of the crucible. The quantity of metal is not obtained by the first fire, as shown by theory. The analysis of fluorine has for its composition the formula Mn Fl, from which (taking the figures of Regnault) 100 portions of sodium ought to dissolve 208.5 portions of fluorine to form 183.5 portions of fluoride of sodium, and furnish 120 parts of manganese. With a little more than the half of these proportions the operation ought to be satisfied. It sometimes occurs that the metal is not quite melted: in that case the contents of the crucible must be pounded in a steel mortar into small pieces, and then undergo a second fusion, by covering it with dry common salt, or dry potash, mixed with a tenth of nitrate of potash. Then, by the same process, the several small particles are united into one button.

Experience teaches that borax must not be used as a flux in the process, the metal evidently becoming impaired by its use. Manganese thus prepared possesses qualities essentially opposite to those commonly attributed to it. Its colour is that of cast-iron; it is brittle, and in no way resists the action of the hammer, or other mechanical forces. It is very hard and proof against a steel file, destroying, on the contrary, the hardest steel instrument. It is capable of taking the most perfect polish. It does not change when exposed to a temperature more than usually damp. It has been preserved in polished samples during two months in the atmosphere of a laboratory, surcharged at all times with various damp vapours, without the polish having in any way suffered by it. Heated on a sheet of platinum, it assumes very nearly the same hues as steel before attaining a brown colour, by being covered with a layer of oxide. The specific gravity varies in different samples between 7.138 and 7.206.

It is not attracted by the magnet either when in a state of powder or metal. Acids affect it considerably. In concentrated sulphuric acid it gives, when cool, but a feeble issue of gas, which seems to be hydrogen proceeding from the water contained in the acid. Heated with the same acid, it produces sulphuric acid and dissolves. Weak sulphuric acid easily dissolves it at ordinary temperatures. Nitric acid dissolves it rapidly. The same with hydrochloric acid, even when very much diluted with water; the same with acetic acid.

Undoubtedly manganese thus prepared will be applied to useful purposes. The hardness of the metal renders it suitable for mechanical purposes. An angular piece of the metal may advantageously be used in lieu of a diamond to cut glass, and even to work steel and other metals. Engravers will be able to profit by the use of it. The polish it is capable of taking renders it applicable for the mirrors of optical instruments. Although it cannot be wrought, it may be cast into moulds as easily as cast-iron; in fine, the alloys of this metal may easily be made use of. It would merit the attention of steel manufacturers, as it is known that all good steels contain certain quantities of manganese. It was even considered indispensable during some time to add to cement powder matter containing the ores of this metal for the manufacture of steel. The valuable variety of steel known by the name of "wootz" probably owes its origin to a similar addition. Skill and industry will decide many uses to which this now available metal may be used in the arts and sciences.

THE FURTHER GOLD DISCOVERIES.—Dubious as everybody was when the first news of Gold in California was announced, yet the circumstantial description of its discovery was so distinctly given, that the most incredulous hesitated; but when proof positive was afforded by producing the article itself, all the world ran wild after the Californian Eldorado. When the Australian discovery was first reported, the cautious shook their heads, and cried, "Ah, well, well! we shall have gold all over the world, after a time." The excitement consequent on the amazing returns of the precious metal from that colony in so brief a period created a mania for gold discovery everywhere.—New Zealand, North, South, Central, and, indeed, all parts of America were named—Ireland, Cornwall, Devon, Cumberland—Wales especially—in short, all parts were said to be abounding in auriferous deposits; that it existed in every variety of form, and in every diversity of formation; hosts of schemes were propounded, and many unwary speculators induced to embark in these visionary affairs. None, except the two great deposits alluded to, came before the world with that *prima facie* appearance of reality, as do the announcements of gold being found in unprecedented quantity and pure quality, in the British possessions of Guiana, and the French territory of Cayenne adjoining. Independently of the guarantee for truth conferred by the name of Her Majesty's Vice-consul, Mr. Matheson, the descriptive details contained in letters published in the *Guiana Gazette*, in the *Demerara Colonist*, dated April 22, as well as the *Port of Spain (Trinidad) Gazette* of May 9, stamp the reports as of a sterling character. From them we gather the yield in the French territory was at the rate of 2 ozs. per man per day; the emigration, as may be supposed, was immediate and extensive. In the British dominions the discovery had been made about 90 miles from Upata, near which, some years ago, a quantity of gold was taken out of the river. Nearly all the clerks, labourers, &c., are leaving Ciudad Bolivar (Angaita) in bands of thirty or forty at a time for the new mines at Lupogun, formerly belonging to the late Col. Hamilton. The river steamers had been obliged to cease plying, all their hands having started for the gold fields. A schooner had arrived at Demerara from Cayenne, to obtain 100 labourers for that colony, and fears are entertained it will have a bad effect on the labouring population. The amount of gold to be extracted from the soil is represented to be beyond belief. Two men, in one day, obtained 34 ozs. in large nuggets, one weighing 4½ ozs.; another nugget of 5 ounces has since been found there. All the diggers are successful, finding from 2 to 4 ounces each per day. A Mr. Gruber is said to have obtained 24 ozs., worth nearly 100l., in a few hours. The nuggets are found in a gravelly or sandy stratum, about 5 or 6 feet from the surface. All these particulars which are so much in consonance with the usual conditions under which gold is obtained—stream deposits—incline us to believe the rumour to be perfectly true. Should it prove so, and it really lie in our possessions, the news is of vast importance, and our Government should take vigorous measures to maintain order (Dr. Placart, with a detachment of soldiers, had been sent by the local authorities, many disturbances having already occurred, and unless an immediate check be put, serious consequences were apprehended), these regions being very differently situated to the distant arid hills and difficultly-reached sierras of California, or the far-distant plains and creeks of Australia. Previous to the gold sands being known, these countries were comparatively unpeopled, the principal residents being nomadic. Demerara and Guiana have long been settled, and the population numerous. These provinces are surrounded by nations of Spanish descent, who are not very scrupulous as to the rights of *meum* and *uum*; these will, undoubtedly, flock by thousands to the scene of golden dreams; their former habits will by no means be improved by the excitement such pursuits always create, and we fear the apprehension of collisions of a serious nature will be realised. Our Government should, therefore, be on the alert—if they have received the information we presume Mr. Matheson has forwarded—to prevent consequences that may lead to disastrous results. What the consequences will be to our commerce past experience fully shows—a vast extension of our trade, a greatly increased demand for our manufactures, and employment for our shipping. No derangement of our monetary system need be ap-

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a
HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of this company will
BE HELD at the offices, 2, New Broad-street, on Friday, the 12th day of June, at
o'clock precisely. By order of the Board, EDWARD J. COLE, Secy.

IN CHANCERY.

In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the CWMYDLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ALL PARTIES claiming to be CREDITORS of the above-named company are, on or before the 10th day of June, 1857, to COME IN, and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose court this matter is attached, at his chambers, No. 11, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex; and until they shall so come in, they will be precluded from commencing or prosecuting any proceeding for the recovery of their debts; and notice is hereby further given that the said Judge has appointed Friday, the 12th day of June, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, at his chambers, as before mentioned, for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

RICHARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk.
R. P. HARDING, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager.
RICHARD CATTARNS, 33, Mark-lane, Solicitor.
Dated this 29th day of May, 1857.

IN CHANCERY.

In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the CWMYDLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.

TO BE SOLD, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, the Judge to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, ALL that the RIGHT and INTEREST of the said company in the valuable LEAD and COPPER MINES, known as the CWMYDLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY, situate on the Snowdon Mountain, in the parish of Beddgelert, in the county of Carnarvon, together with ALL the valuable MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS, on the surface, belonging to the said company, at the said mines, subject to certain conditions of sale, copies of which may be had on application to the official manager, or his solicitors, from whom also permission to inspect the property may be obtained.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT PALMER HARDING, the Official Manager, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, London, by whom proposals in writing will be received up to 12 o'clock at noon on the 12th day of June, 1857, when, if the highest offer be approved by the said Judge, the person making such offer will be declared the purchaser.

RICHARD CATTARNS, 33, Mark-lane, Solicitor.
Dated this 28th day of May, 1857.

COKE AND CINDERS.—A MINERAL FIELD IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE, of some hundred acres in extent, and about a mile distant from a mineral railway, containing one seam of SMITHY COAL, from 3 to 6 ft. in thickness, with several smaller seams of good quality, and all well adapted for the manufacture of COKE or CINDERS, is TO LET, in one or more portions. Two of the seams of coal rest upon good FIRE-CLAY, suitable for making ovens, or for any other purposes; and as this species of manufacture (for which the railways and other sources afford good markets) is but imperfectly understood in the north, it presents an advantageous opening for an experienced cinder burner.

There are also several seams of IRONSTONE, and a thick LIMESTONE post, in the same field, as well as a dune stratum of BITUMINOUS SHALE, any of which may be let with the above, or separately, as preferred.

For further particulars and terms, apply to the proprietor, ROBERT STEWART, Esq., of Cardin, West Calder; THOMAS SPURD, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh; or Messrs. RALPH and WILLIAM MOORE, M.E.s., 24, St. Vincent's-place, Glasgow.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, for the following purposes:—namely, To receive a report from the directors, showing the present position and prospects of the company; and to authorise the directors to raise the further capital required, by mortgage or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Board, G. ANGUS, Sec.

Owing to the delay in procuring the necessary inspection of, and reports upon, the mine, the meeting has been unavoidably postponed to Wednesday, the 17th prox., instead of Monday, the 3rd prox., as previously advertised.

GREAT CRINIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, 47, Old Broad-street, London, on Thursday, the 18th June inst., at One P.M. precisely.

By order of the Committee, C. R. READ, Chairman.

47, Old Broad-street, London, May 27, 1857.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in the above mines will be HELD at their office, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday, the 17th June, at Two o'clock precisely.

R. T. ALISON, Sec.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., June 6, 1857.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINES.—This company having been dissolved, and the mines, together with the engines and materials sold by public auction, in pursuance of a resolution passed at two Special General Meetings, held on the 20th and 24th of April last, Notice is hereby given that a NEW COMPANY is in COURSE OF FORMATION, on the Coal-Book Principle, to consist of 5000 shares; and that a meeting of the promoters of the new company it was resolved "That all shareholders in the old company shall have the option of taking the same number of shares in the new as they held in the old concern, and be considered to have paid 10s. per share on their shares, in full discharge of their interest in the assets of the old mine, provided they exercise such option within one calendar month from this date."

The shareholders in the old company who take an interest in the new will, therefore, have to pay 2s. 6d. per share in discharge of the first call. All such shareholders who are desirous of taking shares in the new concern are requested to signify their intention to the secretaries, and deposit with him their certificates of shares in the old company, and to pay the call of 2s. 6d. per share. Upwards of 4000 shares have already been taken up by the old proprietors. In the event of any shareholder declining to take an interest in the new concern, he will be entitled, upon the accounts of the old being made up, to receive his *pro rata* division of the net assets.

37, Old Broad-street, May 20, 1857. WM. NICHOLSON, Sec.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the St. John del Rey Mining Company will be HELD at the company's office, 5, Tokenhouse-yard, on Friday, the 19th of June, at Two o'clock precisely. At this meeting, one director, H. W. Schneider, Esq., M.P., will go out by rotation, but is eligible to be re-elected.

5, Tokenhouse-yard, May 29, 1857. JOHN HOCKIN, Managing Director.

QUENANGEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this association will be HELD at the company's office, No. 2, New Broad-street, on Friday, the 13th day of June inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—namely, To receive a report from the directors, showing the present position and prospects of the company; and to authorise the directors to raise the further capital required, by mortgage or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient.

The following is an extract of the report to which the above resolution refers:—

"The proposition the directors recommend is that the 3000 shares of this company be amalgamated with the shares of the Altan Mining Association, on such terms as the directors may find most desirable for the interests of the shareholders."

Dated June 1, 1857. EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD, as under, on Friday, the 12th day of June inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the following purpose:—

To consider the position of the company—whether it shall be carried on, and by what means; or whether the effects of the company shall be disposed of, and the company dissolved.

Sir Henry V. Huntley and Mr. John Frankherd have been invited to attend.

By order, GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, June 3, 1857.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY (SOCIETE MINIERE ET METALLURGIQUE DES ASTURIAS).—M. LEON LILLO, banker, No. 9, Rue Bourdaloue, and Mr. CAMPBELL MACKENZIE, No. 65, Rue Ste. Anne, both of the City of Paris, acting as liquidators of the affairs of the above-named company, do hereby give notice, that, as a portion of the 100 francs per share, agreed to at the General Meeting of the 24th August, 1856, has been received by them, a FIRST INSTALLMENT OF ONE POUND FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per share will be PAID, on and after the 9th inst., by Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE, 6, New Bank-buildings, Lombard-street, London, specially nominated at the said general meeting liquidator for the English shareholders.

And notice is hereby further given, that the said shares are required to be deposited at the office of the said Mr. KENNETH MACKENZIE one week in advance, for the purpose of being duly stamped, preparatory to such payment.

London, June, 1857.

THE GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In 10,000 shares, of 25 each.

Deposits, 10s. per share at the time of application, and 20s. per share upon allotment.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, MINING (both English and Foreign), RAILWAY, and every description of SECURITIES; and are in a position to BUY and SELL at the market price of the day.

The present favorable opportunity to capitalists command especial attention to mines, which are paying continuous dividends of from 15 to 25 per cent. Those of a progressive character, judiciously selected, frequently rising in value 50 per cent. and upwards.

WANTED.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Condurrow, Devon Great Consols, Gonsma, Hington Down, Great Wheal Vor, Rhosydol, Providence, South Box, South Caradon, South Wh. Frances, Wh. Trevelyan, Mary Ann, West Nant-y-Mwyn.

FOR SALE.—Bedford Consols, Drake Walls, Dyffryn, Clifan and Westworth, Calstock Consols, Cradock Moor, East Russell, Gawton, Lady Bertha, Wh. Edward, West Russell, West Caradon. Office hours from Ten till Five o'clock.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SABLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, PERKINS, and SABLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

YEOHLAND CONSOLS MINE, NEAR PLYMOUTH.

MR. HENRY WILLS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 8th day of June next, at YEOHLAND CONSOLS MINE, the WHOLE of the extensive and valuable MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and other effects therein, comprising One 30 in. ROTARY DOUBLE-ACTION STEAM ENGINE, with 11 tons fly-wheel, wrought-iron shafts and sweep-rod, and two boilers, 16 and 20 tons each; two cast-iron stamps; axle, to carry 12 heads each, and 24 heads of stamps, with frames, &c.; one 22 in. double-action drawing engine, complete, with 10 tons boiler.

41 fms. 2½ in. round iron rods, with joints and pins, complete.
32 fms. 2 in. ditto ditto.
30 fms. 1½ in. ditto ditto.
2 shaft-bobs, complete.
2 logging-bobs, complete.
8-arm capstan.
140 fms. 9 in. capstan-rope.
300 fms. contractors' metals.
1 shears, 42 ft., with shives, complete.
200 fms. ½ and ¾ best chain.
200 fms. old chain.
14 fms. flat-rope pulleys and stands.
12 pulleys and stands for 2½ in. rods.
12 pulleys and stands for 2 in. rods.
4 horse-whim pulleys, and 1 large capstan sheave.
3 8 in. plunger-lifts, respectively 15 fms., 35 fms., and 30 fms.
1 6 in. drawing-lift, 12 fms. long.
Catalogues will be ready on the 30th inst., and may be had of the auctioneer, at his offices, 17½, George-street, Plymouth, to whom applications may be made for further information.—Dated Plymouth, May 29, 1857.

EAST WHEAL VOR, ADJOINING GREAT WHEAL VOR MINES.

MAGNIFICENT ENGINE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, NEARLY NEW.

MR. JOHN BURGESS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next, at Ten for Eleven precisely, the WHOLE of the MATERIALS on EAST WHEAL VOR, in Stithney, either together or in lots, comprising a 40 in. engine, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, and about 11 tons boiler.

Shears, 60 ft. high.
8-arm capstan and 4-arm.
150 fms. 11 in. capstan-rope.
Balance-bob.
Horse-whim.
300 fms. 7-16 chain.
60 fms. 1½ and 1½ bucket rods.
70 fms. 8, 9, and 10 in. wood rods.
35 fms. 1½ in. iron flat rods.
30 fms. ladders.
8 pairs faggoted rod plates.
13 pairs flat iron.
3 pairs caps and plates.
Ironwork of two bobs.
4 horse-whim kiddles.
4 winze kiddles.
Rod and flange bolts.
8, 9, and 10 in. prongs, staples and glands.
3 8-in. off.
Taps and plates.
Screw-stocks.
Grinding-stone.
2 pairs faggoted yokes, 9 and 10 in.
1 ditto, for 13 in. pump.
2 3 in. drop screws.
800 lbs. powder.
3 8 in. pulleys.
Winch, 60 ft. whole timber, plank, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention in the limits of an advertisement. Tin kieve, and all essentials to a tin mine.
For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, Barncoose, Redruth.
Refreshments on the table before and after the sale.—May 20, 1857.

NOTICE OF SALE AT CUBERT UNITED MINES, on Monday and Tuesday, the 22d and 23d of June, 1857.

MR. JOHN BURGESS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above mines, on the 22d and 23d of June, 1857, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon each day, the following excellent ENGINE and MATERIALS:—

One 70 in. cylinder ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with three boilers, with about 33 tons first piece of rod side-plates and faggoted, and caps attached.
1 cast-iron balance bob.
1 capstan and shears.
1 cat-head and shears.
4 capstan sheaves.
100 fms. 11 in. capstan-rope.
100 fms. 8 in. capstan-rope.
300 fms. horse-whim-chain.
30 fms. winch-rope.
10 fms. 8 in. pumps.
94 fms. 10 in. pumps.
20 fms. 12 in. pumps.
35 fms. 15 in. pumps.
6 plunger-poles, 9 to 12 ft. 6 in. long.
Working-barrels, H and top doorpieces, all to fit the various lifts.
Flat-bottom and sinking windbore.
45 fms. 12 in. main-roads, first quality and good lengths.
80 fms. 8 in. main rods, ditto ditto.
70 fms. 2½ in. iron flat rods, with faggoted joints and pins.
24 pulleys and stands to match.
The 70 in. engine, new about four years' since, and made from the drawings of Messrs. Hickling and Loom, Redruth, Cornwall.
Any further information can be obtained of the agent, on the mine, Capt. JONAS TAYLOR; Capt. THOMAS RICHARDS, manager, Liskeard; or at the office of the auctioneer, Barncoose, Redruth.
The engine, pit-work, wood rods, whims, &c., will be sold first day. The timber and remainder of iron second day.
Catalogues, giving full description, will be sent to mine agents and merchants.
May 26, 1857. Refreshments on the table before and after sale.

IN RE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the Assignees to OFFER, FOR PRIVATE SALE, the important WELSH WORKS belonging to the estate of the Royal British Bank, upon which an immense outlay has been made, and which now are in an efficient working state. They are known as the CERN WORKS, and are situated near Bridgend, Glamorganshire. They are distant about three miles from Bridgend, and two miles from Pyle (both stations on the South Wales Railway), about six miles from the shipping port of Porth Cawl, about ten miles from Briton Ferry (where commodious docks are now in course of formation), about 24 miles from Cardiff, and about the same distance from Swansea. The ports at present available for shipping the produce of the works are Swansea and Porth Cawl, the former port being reached by a broad gauge line direct from the works, joining the South Wales Railway at Stormy, and the latter by a tramway joining the Llynvi Valley Railway. There are depots at Porth Cawl and Swansea, and also at Bridgend, which place is connected with the works by tramways joining the Bridgend Company's Line.

The mineral field on which these works are placed extends from east to west, about 1½ mile by fully ½ mile in breadth, and contains throughout the whole of the area not less than 13 years' coal, of the aggregate thickness of 75 ft., only one of them less than 4½ ft. in thickness, and placed so near to each other in the ground that a drift of only 400 yards in length intersects the whole of them. The workings are effectively drained by means of a Cornish steam pumping engine, of 100-horse power with two sets of pumps, 16 in. and 13 in. diameter, placed at the opening of the Balance Pit, assisted by two pumps, one at the Fatch Pit, and the other at the New Slip, and the water thus raised is made available for driving, by means of an iron breast shot water-wheel, the brick-making and other machinery.

The character of the coal raised at these works is well known, and is in good repute for household or coking purposes. The coke made, for the former it is used by the Great Western Railway, who have a contract with the occupier of the adjoining works, in which the same seams of coal are worked; and for the latter, it is used by many of the smelting works at Swansea, Neath, Briton Ferry, and other places.

There are three openings at which coal can be raised. The most important opening is known as the Five-quarter Slip; it is 12 ft. wide by 9 ft. high, and has only recently been completed. Five of the seams of coal are intersected and worked at this slip. It is situated about 500 yards from the western boundary of the property, and the broad gauge line of railway has been brought to the head.—The opening next in importance is known as the Fatch Pit, which is at the eastern end of the property, and is sunk to the depth of 66 yards. All the seams can be worked at this pit.—The third opening is known as the Balance Pit, situated near the Five-quarter Slip; it is sunk to the depth of 44 yards, and is worked by a water balance. The actual quantity of coal raised from the two pits now worked by the Assignees does not exceed 150 tons per day; but the present mechanical power is quite equal to raise 500 tons of coal daily, which quantity has been actually raised in twelve hours. The underground workings are in a very satisfactory state, new rails having been laid down during the past year.

The coke ovens, for converting the small coal into coke, are 66 in number, and are capable of coking 1100 tons of coal weekly, which will yield in coke about 700 tons. Additional ovens could be advantageously erected in a range with those near the mouth of the principal pit.

The smelting furnaces at these works have been out of blast for some time, and a certain outlay is requisite in order to bring them again into operation. There are three furnaces, each capable of producing from 70 to 100 tons of pig-iron weekly, with hot-blast, stoves, and pipes, a steam blast engine of 80-horse power, four Cornish steam boilers, calcining furnaces, limestone kilns, and other buildings commensurate with the requirements of the establishment.

There are several veins of argillaceous ironstone, which can all be worked from the pits by which the coal is raised, and also by a separate slip incline at Gwaun Cymyl. The fire-clay is very abundant, and of good quality. Fire-brick works have been formed, and are in working order. Stabling for 22 horses, a commodious residence for manager, a shop with stores, and two cottages adjoining, 20 cottages for workmen, six workmen's cottages and farm; a yard or depot for coals at Bridgend; an extensive depot and store warehouse at Porth Cawl, with landing and shipping stages; a yard or depot at Swansea, immediately under the broad gauge line of the South Wales Railway, and adjoining the floating docks; and a stage and siding at the junction with the South Wales Line at Stormy, with crane.

The Cern works are held under lease from H. M. Talbot, Esq., for terms, of which 23 years are unexpired, at minimum rents of £267 per annum, and royalties as follows:—8d. per ton for coal or ironstone, 6d. per ton for fire-clay, 4d. per ton for common clay, and 1½d. per ton for limestone.

Further particulars may be obtained of Messrs. J. & H. LEPKLEY and HACKWOOD, solicitors, Sise-lane, E.C.; or of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Balliol-street, E.C.

PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES.—HIGHLY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATE, of 20,000 acres of FINE TIMBER and MINERAL LANDS, close to Pittsburgh, with rail or river communications to all parts, presenting a choice opportunity for the safe and profitable investment of capital.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, STORR, AND SON are instructed by the proprietor, who is now in England, to PREPARE FOR SALE, in One Lot, the above extensive and usually desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, the fine timber on which alone would immediately realize a large sum. In the hands of a public company, with a responsible agent on the spot, a very considerable revenue would certainly accrue.

A plan of the estate may be inspected, and fuller particulars obtained, on application to the auctioneer, who are in a position to entertain an offer by private treaty. King-street, Covent-garden, June 6, 1857.

TO SUGAR REFINERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully announces that he is instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. Smith to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 11th June, 1857, commencing at Eleven o'clock, on the premises, 23, Oxford-street, Manchester, the WHOLE of the valuable WORKING PLANT, MATERIALS, STRAITS, ENGINES, BOILERS, WATER and GAS FITTINGS, &c., complete, which will be offered in One Lot, on the premises as above; and if not so sold, the auctioneer will then at once proceed to sell the whole by piecemeal, as per catalogue, which may be had at his offices, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester, or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, COLLIERIES, TOWNERS, MINERS, &c.—MR. WHEATLEY KIRK begs to call attention to his large STOCK of TOOLS, ENGINES, &c., including a great variety of Engines, Tools, Lathes, Planing, Drilling, and Slotting Machines, Planing and Shaping Machines, Screwing ditto, Taps and Dies, &c. Steam-Engines, Horizontal and Vertical, from 4 to 100-horse power, all of the best construction and materials, and now in stock, or in process of manufacture; also, Locomotive Engines and Tenders, and Tank ditto.—WHEATLEY KIRK, Engineer, Tool Maker, Railway Plant Merchant, Contractor, &c., Cross-street Chambers, Manchester, and Bonding Wharf, Saltley, Lanes.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—IRONSTONE AND COAL MINES IN THE CHURNET VALLEY.—TO BE LET, ALL the valuable MINES, IRONSTONE, or HYDRATE OF IRON, and of COAL, in the CONSALL ESTATE, containing 1400 acres, having a frontage of upwards of a mile to the Churnet Valley, and to the North Staffordshire Railway and Canal there. The minerals in the property immediately adjoining to the Consall Estate are now being extensively worked by Mr. Wm. Bowers and others, and are of first-rate quality.—For further particulars, and to view the estate, apply to Messrs. HEATON and DRAKE, land and mining agents, Leek; or Messrs. WARD and SON, solicitors, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

MESSRS. STRAKERS AND LOVE are prepared to SELL SITES for the ERECTION OF BLAST FURNACES, on their Wellington Estate, in the county of Durham, which possess important advantages for the manufacture of pig-iron. Money to a moderate extent would be advanced (if required) on the security of the erections, and other facilities afforded, which can be ascertained on application at their colliery offices, 61, Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—May 27, 1857.

TO CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN MINING.—To be sold, or worked in company, an extensive and RICH GOLD FIELD, having a plentiful supply of water and timber; in an excellent climate, situated New Granada, South America, which has cost the owner thereof £2500 sterling. Working capital of £500 will put the property in full order, and make the first working! This being a bona fide concern applicants will please give proper addresses, with out which no notice will be taken. Address "Pagarita," Mining Journal Office, Fleet-street, London.

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 26 tons; new three years ago. A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sector two sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete. J. J. GUMMER, St. Austell, Feb. 28, 1857.

MINERALS ON LOCH FINE SHORES.—TO LET an extensive DEPOSIT of IRON ORES (Hematite, Spathe), RED and BROWN OXIDES. These ores have been laid open by a mountain torrent, and in masses 15 to 40 ft. thick, and opened up for 300 to 400 yards on the surface. The ore is of excellent quality, and only 500 yards from the shore down hill. Freight Glasgow, 2s. 6d. a ton.

Also, TO LET, a large COPPER DEPOSIT (Green and Yellow Carbonate), which was opened up by a torrent, and displaying large masses of copper. Inspection solicited, and leases will be given.—Apply to W. FORBES, of Erina, near Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, LYDFORD CONSOL.

LEAD MINE, in the parish of Bridesdove, Devon, together with the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising:—

Water-wheel, 40 ft. diam., 5 ft. wide.
Balance, shaft, and angle bobs.
111 in. capstan-rope.
40 pulleys and stands.
1 pair shears, with shives, &c., complete.

And all other the various things necessary for carrying on the mine.

Full particulars, with catalogue of the materials, &c., may be had on application to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; or Capt. JAMES RICHARDS, at the mine.

IRELAND.—FOR SALE, THE ROSTELLAN SILEX AND IRON ORE MINES.

The LESSEE of this very valuable property is desirous to SELL HIS INTEREST therein, but would have no objection to re-visit a considerable sum, under the Limited Liability Act. The MINES comprise a vast amount of WHITE SILEX, used largely in the manufacture of porcelain and glass. CLAYS in great abundance, for earthenware, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c.; besides, a thick bed of rich IRON ORE, with MANGANESE. There are 24 years of the lease unexpired, and the royalty or rent is low. The requirements of Ireland, and the circumstances of the mines, are generally favourable for the establishing here, and on a wide basis, the manufacture of all kinds of earthenware, flint and crown glass, sanitary ware, bricks, tiles, &c. Every information necessary for forming a correct estimate of this property may be obtained on application to Mr. JAMES DUNN, C.E., Rostellan, near Cork; or Messrs. TUCKER and DUNN, 54, Grand Parade, Cork.—March 20, 1857.

TO BE LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE COAL AND OTHER MINERALS IN BELLAND.

The minerals in BELLAND, in the parish of Riccarton, Ayrshire. The extent of BELLAND is upwards of 100 acres imperial, and it is situated about half-a-mile from the village of Riccarton, and within one mile from the populous manufacturing town of Kilmarnock. The Glasgow and South-Western Railway is distant about three-quarters of a mile, and the branch lines to the ports of Troon, Irvine, and Ayr, are about the same distance.

The minerals are similar to those which are at present being extensively worked in Hurford and its neighbourhood, and in the property adjoining BELLAND. The seams of coal, which are being wrought in the Hurford district, and extend into BELLAND, are three in number, viz., the Top or Towerhill bed, averaging 4 ft. thick; the Middle or Major Seam, 6 ft.; and the Bottom or Main Coal, 8 ft. in thickness. There are besides several thin beds of coal, including a 14 in. gas coal. A borehole recently sunk, the journal of which will be exhibited.

The lands will be pointed out by Mr. A. BAXTER, Stewarton; and offers for sale of the minerals, at a rate per acre, or optional fixed annual rent, may be addressed to Messrs. GIBSON CRAIG, DALZIEL, and BRODIE, W.S., Edinburgh.

COAL MINES.—LANCASHIRE, TOWNSHIPS OF ABRAHAM AND LOWTON, NEAR WIGAN.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, subject to certain conditions, by order of the Court of Chancery, in a suit of PORTUS v. BAXTER, MINES, BEDS, or SEAMS OF COAL and CANNEL within and under the several fields, or closes of land, situate in Abraham and Lowton, near Wigan aforesaid, now in the several occupations of Ralph Hill, John Forster, Charles Gerrard, and Peter Gerrard, as tenants thereof.

The following mines are believed to be in existence under the estate:—viz., the Yard Mine, the Four Feet Mine, the Seven Feet Mine, the Pemberton Five and Four Feet Mine, the Wigan Five and Four Feet Mine, the Nine Feet Mine, the Cannel and King Coal Mine, the Raven Coal, the Yard, Bone, and Smith Coal, and the Ash Mine or Main Coal.

The estates contain 300 acres of land statute measure, and are situated near to a highway leading from Leigh to Colborne, and fronting Plank-lane, in Abraham, Wigan aforesaid. The Leigh Branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal runs through the centre of the estates, which are within three quarters of a mile from the Leigh and Leigh Branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

Sealed tenders, or proposals in writing, duly signed, for all or any of the above mines or seams of coal and cannel, are to be delivered at the office of Mr. THOMAS HEATH, of Wigan, the solicitor for the plaintiffs in the above suit, on or before the 1st day of July next.

Further information may be had on application to Messrs. JAS. WHITTE and mineral surveyors, Charnock Richard, near Chorley; Mr. T. F. TAYLOR, Mr. R. LESTON, solicitors, Wigan; Messrs. GREGORY and CO., 1, Bedford-row; Messrs. SMITH and ALLEN, 20, Bedford-row, London; or to Mr. THOMAS HEATH, solicitor, Wigan, whose office a plan, &c., of the estates may be seen.

SHORTBRIDGE, HOWELL, AND JESSOP, HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS BOILER-PLATE METAL, combining the strength and ductility of steel with the malleability of copper; warranted to bear double the pressure of the best boiler-plate iron; RIVETS, ANGLES, and STAYS of the same metal; also, RUSSELL and HOWELL'S PATENT CAST-STEEL TUBES, for marine boilers, shafting, railway axles, &c.—Application to be made to Shortbridge, Howell, and Jessop, Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; and Messrs

PREVENT SMOKE AND INCREASE STEAM.—PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOOR, FOR MARINE AND STATIONARY STEAM-BOILERS, AND FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND OTHER FURNACES.

For further particulars respecting the Patent Regulating Air-Door, and the Patent Safety Marine Boiler, and with reference, also, to his Patent Land Furnaces, Domestic Stoves, and other inventions comprised in his system of Smoke Prevention, apply to Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London (E.C.), where a great variety of models and drawings may be seen, and reports and testimonials obtained.

For further particulars respecting the Patent Regulating Air-Door, and the Patent Safety Marine Boiler, and with reference, also, to his Patent Land Furnaces, Domestic Stoves, and other inventions comprised in his system of Smoke Prevention, apply to Mr. JOHN LEE STEVENS, 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London (E.C.), where a great variety of models and drawings may be seen, and reports and testimonials obtained.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, &c., VIA EGYPT.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month.

For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

MESSERS. R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS OF HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 10 to 200-horse power; the larger description of engines mounted with their IMPROVED EQUILIBRIUM SLIDE PISTON VALVE, which has proved itself so eminently adapted for winding and other engines.

Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE, of 8, 12, and 20-horse power. Strong made, portable, and being on the horizontal principle do not require expensive foundations or building. All, including governors and pump, fixed on the bed; valve motion and main coupling wrought-iron. The steam joints surfaced; the whole of the nuts, joint pins, studs, and small working parts, case hardened. References to engineers, mill owners, colliery proprietors, contractors, and others, who are working these engines.—A. ALEX. KELLS (late Chas. Reese's Works), Clowes-street, Salford, Manchester (adjoins the Bonded Warehouse, near the lower end of Blackfriars-street).

TURBINES.—WILLIAMSON BROTHERS beg to draw attention to their TURBINE WATER-WHEELS, which are well suited for use wherever water-power is obtainable, and especially in MINING DISTRICTS. For high falls, they possess great advantages over the ordinary vertical wheel, can be erected at much less expense, require very little masonry, and, from their rapid revolution, the speed for driving machinery is obtained without gearing. Full particulars and testimonials may be had on application to

WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, Canal Ironworks, Kendal.

Steam-Engines, Vertical Water-Wheels, &c.

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WAREHOUSES—Finnistoun Quay, Glasgow; 10, King-street, Liverpool; 43, Marischal-street, Aberdeen; 46, Osborn-street, Hull.

AGENTS.

HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

GROSVOR OUTRIG, Liverpool-road, Stoke-upon-Trent.

ISAAC MAYLER, Didsdale, near Warrington.

J. WADSWORTH, 100, Millgate, Wigan.

THOMAS REID, 33, Quay-side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PATENT WIRE ROPES, ONE-HALF THE COST OF HEMP ROPES.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost.—In all deep mines these advantages are self-evident. References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.

GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.

CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.

DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, to save coal.

FABRIC'S PATENT COMPOUND, for bad water.

FABRIC'S PATENT FIGHTING MACHINES, of all sizes.

GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

PATENT FLEXIBLE STEAM PACKING, 1s. 1½d. per lb.

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PATENT AMERICAN DRIVING BANDS, much cheaper and more durable than leather.

FLAX ROPE PIPES, for water, &c.

PATENT GALVANISED AIR-PIPES, for ventilation.

STOCK OF MINING AND RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz., OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES, &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.—HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, No. 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS, beg to call attention to their

IMPROVED SIGNAL BELL,

especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, AND CHEAP. Price £1 10s. each.

BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation.

Price £3 3s. to £4 4s. each.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 and £2 12s. 6d. each.

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FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c. The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.

MACHINES of all sizes, from 1wt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.—For prices and other information, apply to HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

Crogon's Patent Asphalted Roofing Felt, Boiler Felt, Galvanised Iron, &c., in Stock.

PATENT COMBINED GAS WORKS, of all sizes, for the use of PRIVATE HOUSES, MANORIALS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, COLLIERIES, VILLAGES, &c. FIXED COMPLETE, with greatly improved means for purifying, &c. Works of all sizes, from 10 lights to 500 lights, estimated for. The construction is so simple, that the works can be entrusted to the management of an ordinary labourer or servant.

Apply to H. J. MORTON AND CO., Galvanised Iron Works, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

SOLE LICENSERS AND AGENTS.

TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, STEAM PACKET COMPANIES, COLLIERY OWNERS, MILL OWNERS, &c.—WARNE'S IMPROVED ANGLO-AMERICAN FLEXIBLE CANVAS, and MINERALISED INDIA RUBBER PACKING FOR STEAM JOINTS, PUMP CLACKS, VALVES, &c.

The attention of all using steam-power is called to this elastic packing, possessing advantages which renders it the cheapest in use. Reducing friction, saving time and labour, and lasting many months as hemp or spun yarn will weeks. Price 1s. 4½d. per pound, carriage paid.

Also, MINERALISED INDIA RUBBER HOSE PIPES, TUBINGS, MILL BANDS, and WASHERS. The attention of engineers, mill owners, machine makers, brewers, and others, is called to the above improved hose pipes and machine belting or mill bands, the important advantages of which, as regards durability, efficiency, and cheapness, are too well known and appreciated to need comment.

For lists of prices, apply to the agents, HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., Galvanised Ironworks, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

INDIA RUBBER WASHERS FOR JOINTS for steam, water, and gas, of all sizes.

CAST-STEEL SPADES, SHOVELS, AND PICKS, suitable for the MINING DISTRICTS at home or abroad, and recommended for their EXTREME LIGHTNESS AND DURABILITY.—Manufactured by Messrs. SPEAR and JACKSON, Elms Works, Sheffield.

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Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

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THE BEST HYDRAULIC CEMENTS, PORTLAND, ROMAN, AND BATH;

Made from the NATURAL CEMENT STONE, by the ORIGINAL INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

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"THE BRIDGEWATER CEMENT WORKS," BRIDGEWATER.

Can be relied upon for INVARIABLE REGULARITY of strength and colour.

Prices.—Casks included, delivered (freight paid) at Cardiff, Newport, and most other ports in South Wales:—

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And delivered to all other parts at proportional prices.

Reference permitted to Mr. D. L. KELLY, C.E., Consulting Mining Engineer, 10A, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, of whom samples, testimonials, and all further information may be obtained.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

AND FURNISHED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHOWN EVER USED.

Sold by all chandlers, grocers, &c.

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Five Thousand Copies of a Medical Book for Gratuitous Circulation.

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OF A NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, AND DIMNESS OF SIGHT, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a medical work by a physician, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a directed envelope enclosing two stamps, to pre-pay postage, a copy of the medical work, containing every information required.—Address, G. THOMAS, Esq., St. John's-lane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

BURGIN AND WELLS, STEEL CONVERTERS AND REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON SPRINGS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, &c.

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JOHN H. PECK, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY OIL COVERS, CART AND WAGON COVERS, OIL CLOTH, STACK COVERS, BOAT SHEETS, TARPULIN, BRATTICE CLOTH.

COKE AND COBN SACKS, POTATO BAGS, TWINE, &c., WIGAN.

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ROBERT MACLAREN AND CO., EGLINTON FOUNDRY, GLASGOW, MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF CAST-IRON MAIN PIPES, FOR GAS AND WATER, by an improved patent.

GENERAL IRONFOUNDERS AND GAS ENGINEERS.

MAKERS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON ALWAYS ON SALE. ALSO, TIN-PLATES, WIRE, RAILWAY SPIKES, &c.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY, being the proprietors of the most important PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS IN PERMANENT WAY, which are adopted on upwards of 9000 miles of railways at home and abroad, continue to GRANT LICENSES for their USE, and to give every information to engineers as to cost of the different systems.

These improvements have for their object the safety of the public, the economy of maintenance, and the increased durability of the Permanent Way of railways; and their merits are now recognised by all the eminent engineers of the day, and sanctioned by the Officers of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.

26, Great George-street, Westminster. WILLIAM HOWDEN, Sec.

CHALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.

FOR LICENSEES TO USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester.

MUNTZ'S PATENT SOLID ROLLED BRASS TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE AND MARINE BOILERS.

G. F. MUNTZ, Jun., begs to state that, in consequence of the satisfactory results obtained during the five years these tubes have been in use, the following railway companies have entered into contracts to USE the PATENT TUBES exclusively on all their lines, viz.:

The London and North-Western Comp. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company. The Midland Company. The Newcastle and Carlisle Company.

These tubes are also very extensively used on all the other principal railways at home and abroad, and for marine purposes by Her Majesty's Navy and several of the leading steam-packet companies, and also by all the eminent engineers of the kingdom.

G. F. MUNTZ, Jun., takes this opportunity of stating that the tubes now manufactured are very superior, both in finish and quality, to those formerly produced in the early stage of the patent.—French Walls, Birmingham, April, 1857.

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TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS.—SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES, by NEILSON'S PATENT MINERAL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, which now do work formerly done by horses, and also by FIXED ENGINES on inclines, giving great satisfaction to the proprietors, and effecting an immense saving over the old horse haulage system.

The engines are simple, compact, and durable, carrying their own water and coal, and running on four wheels, can go anywhere that an ordinary wagon can be put. The larger sizes of engines are made for the ordinary gauge, but the smaller engines are made for light rails, and of any gauge down to 32 in.

The following are some of the coal and iron works in Scotland, England, and Wales, where these engines are at work:—Glenparnagh, Ardara, Eglington, Dalmeington, Forth, Clyde, Bowland, Farnley, Lillishall, Grassmoor, Ebbw Vale, Coltness, Monmouth, Omos, Gartsherrie, &c.

NEILSON AND CO., Locomotive Engine Makers, Glasgow.

TO ENGINEERS, BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, &c.—W. BLACKETT has continually IN STOCK, at the HOPE IRONWORKS, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD (close to Union-street), LONDON, a variety of ENGINEERING TOOLS, consisting of Large and Small Lathes, Drilling and Boring Machines, Shaping, Planing, Punching, and Shearing, Slotting, and screwing Machines, ready for delivery. May be seen on application.

N.B. Tools not in stock made to order.

TO MINERS, &c.—WALKER'S PATENT DRY STAMPING MACHINES, for REDUCING CROP AND OTHER ORES to the proper size for market, WITHOUT WATER. These machines will be found invaluable for new mines, wherever water is scarce and labour dear.

Manufactory, 17, Cowper-street, City-road.

GOLD ORES TREATED BY THE NEW PROCESS.—TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND TO THOSE INTERESTED THEREIN.—CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN QUARTZ, showing no visible gold, yield, by the new method of treatment, from 50 to 120 ozs. of gold per ton; and practically proves that gold exists largely in quartz in a non-metallic state, the same ores, by the present system of treatment, not averaging one ½ oz. to the ton.

The shareholders of the Quartz Reduction, Anglo-Californian, Liberty, Waller, and especially those of the Quartz Rock Company, are invited to inspect ores from their mines which have been operated upon. And parties desirous of having the new system of gold extraction fairly tested may bring their own quartz for that purpose.

English and Foreign Ores carefully Assayed and Purchased, Mines and Gold Localities Surveyed.—Apply to Mr. SQUIER, 74, King William-street, City.

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This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—MESSRS. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDBUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS FOR SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

PUMP BUCKETS.—IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY AND MINING PROPRIETORS, SHIP OWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

KENNEDY AND EASTWOOD'S PATENT EXPANDING RING CLACK BUCKETS.—These buckets are APPLICABLE to every description of AIR and LIFT PUMPS, and are being generally adopted, on account of their great durability, entirely dispensing with the use of leather or gutta percha. Being made of metal, the friction is greatly reduced, and have been proved to require at least one-third less power to work them than buckets made of either leather or gutta percha, and doing their work more efficiently.

Whitehaven, March 26, 1857.—GENTLEMEN: We have much pleasure in informing you that your Patent Pump Bucket is giving us the greatest satisfaction, and we shall certainly use no other kind in future. We shall be glad if you will send us a few of your prospectuses, we wish to send one to a friend in Staffordshire. Please to take care of the gauge, that you may at any time make new rings for us by them, the one you now have is for our bottom lift.

Yours, truly, (Pro S. W. SMITH AND CO.), A. HODGETTS.

Messrs. Kennedy and Eastwood.

Kennedy and Eastwood have also a NEW PATENT METAL BOTTOM CLACK (to work with their Patent Buckets), which entirely dispenses with the use of leather or gutta percha, and is highly recommended for the efficiency of its working and great durability. A wire gauge, the exact size of the working-barrel, should accompany each order.

Terms, drawings, testimonials, and other information, will be supplied (gratis) on application to Messrs. KENNEDY and EASTWOOD, patentees, Ulverston, Lancashire; Messrs. HENRY and ALLOT, accountants, Central Chambers, Sheffield; and Messrs. H. J. MORTON and Co., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

GUTTA PERCHA BANDS, TUBING, &c.—OUR BANDS, carefully MANUFACTURED from the VERY BEST GUTTA PERCHA only, are considerably CHEAPER, and, when fairly worked, are far more DURABLE than LEATHER. Can be had in lengths of 100 or 120 ft. without a joint, are easily joined or repaired, and are, when worn out, re-purchased by us at about one-third of their original cost. In the event of a break down, a band of any size can be supplied within a few hours of receipt of order. The present prices are as under:—

Bands ½ in. thick and upwards to ½ in. ... 2s. 2d. per lb.

Bands above ½ in. thick ... 2s. 2d. per lb.

Subject to a liberal discount for cash, varying according to quantity. TUBING and other articles equally low. All our patented manufactures are to be obtained wholesale from our own works; retail from our dealers.

THE WEST HAM GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY.

West-street, Smithfield, London, E.C.

VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BANDING

Not affected by wet, heat, or cold; does not stretch nor slip on the pulleys.

HOSES FOR BREWERIES, &c., will not impart taste, smell, or colour; also, for conducting, or steam purposes. VALVES, WASHERS, PACKING, &c., IN STOCK.

Prices and testimonials on application to DODGE, BACON, and CO., No. 41, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, E.C.

MESSERS. KNOWLES AND BUXTON, CHESTERFIELD, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES, FOR HOT BLAST FURNACES, SMITHS' FORGES, &c.



PATENT TUBULAR TUYERES.

Messrs. KNOWLES and BUXTON can with confidence bring before the public their IMPROVEMENT IN TUYERES, having proved their utility at Mr. Knowles's furnace, Brimington Moor, as well as at other furnaces in the surrounding neighbourhood. They are now perfectly satisfied that one trial will be sufficient to convince all practical furnace managers that they are the CHEAPEST and BEST ever offered to the public. The annexed diagram shows the principle to be both simple and efficient, conveying a current of cold water direct to the nozzle of the tuyere, which is made of thin tubing (without the incumbrance of cast-iron), allowing the cooling property of the water to act direct upon that part most exposed to the fire, and is sufficient to keep the liquid metal from adhering to the tuyere, which is not the case with those generally in use. After taking into consideration the first cost, and the advantage of being able to work them longer without the loss of time in replacing, or injuring the metal, they will be found, after a fair and impartial trial, to be most decidedly a great advantage to furnace proprietors.

Messrs. KNOWLES and BUXTON are prepared to SUPPLY hot-blast furnace tuyeres, with sockets, at 5s. each; without sockets, at 3s. each; smiths' forge tuyeres, at 15s. each; delivered at Chesterfield Station.

PATENT STEAM PACKING, VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER, &c.

TUCK'S PATENT ELASTIC PACKING AND PATENT METALLIC LININGS, FOR STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.

ADVANTAGES.—A more perfect vacuum is obtained, friction reduced, great saving in oil and tallow, and the packing is gradually and completely worn away without coming hard, thus obviating the necessity of drawing the old packing.

Orders received for the Patent Packing, also for Vulcanized India Rubber, in sheets, valves, &c., at the Office of the Patent Steam Packing Comp., 47, Mark-lane, E.C.

JOSEPH CRAWHALL.

CLASS VI. 75.

EXHIBITION 1851.

HEMP AND WIRE ROPES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOSEPH CRAWHALL AND SONS, ST. ANN'S HEMP AND WIRE ROPE WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

MINING, PUMPING, AND WINDING ENGINES, TO BE LET ON HIRE, OR FOR SALE, of various powers.

These engines have been successfully employed for years.

Several may be seen, and terms obtained, on application to Mr. T. CRAWHALL, engineer, Surrey Iron-works, Blackfriars-road.

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK, MANUFACTURED BY THE INVENTOR, JOSEPH HALEY, ALBION STREET, GAYTHORN, MANCHESTER.

SCREW JACKS, SHIP JACKS.

SLIDE AND CENTRE LATHES, PLANING, SHAPING, BORING, DRILLING, SCREWING, WHEEL CUTTING, AND OTHER MACHINES.

RIVET MAKING MACHINES.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HÔTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five, at Two shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE IS</

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Proven.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.
1000 Daren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	6	...	5	...	4½	5
1200 Penstruthal (copper)	12 16 3	13

Shares.	Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Paid.	Last Price.
4000 Devon (all-lead), Cardiganshire	1300 Penarthruall (copper)	212 16	3	13	
4000 Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	6400 Perran Consols, Perranathome	21	10	10	
5207 Devon and Courtenay (copper)	1180 Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21	10	10	
4000 Devon Burra Burra (copper)	3000 Plynlimmon Consols	10	10	10	
4586 Devon Hill Buxton	2040 Portersway (lead), Cardigan	21 16	3	13	
4315 Duke of Cornwall, Lestwithell	2400 Rorkells United (tin) [S.E.]	9	9	9	
5000 Dyfrdwy (lead), Wales	4000 Rorkells United (tin)	9	9	9	
295 Eaglebrook, Llanfangel, Carmar	10000 Rheidol United Mins	21 6	3	13	
4000 East Alfred Consols	6000 Rosewall Hill & Ransom United	3	3	3	
45 East Ballewidden, Sancreed	1024 Rosewarne and Herland United	3	3	3	
512 East Bassett (copper), Redruth	6000 Rosewarne Consols	21 3	10	10	
1024 East Buxton (copper), Redruth	5000 Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	13	13	13	
6114 East Cardorn (copper)	4000 Severn (lead, copper)	13	13	13	
6000 East Cornwall Cons. (tin & op.)	5200 Silver Bush, Aberystwyth	13	13	13	
2045 East Falmouth (lead)	1024 Silver Valley, Truro	21 10	3	13	
5200 East Fowey Consols	4000 Sithney Wheel Buller (tin)	13	13	13	
4096 East Gwenn Llan, S.E. Redr.	13000 Stridridge & Bedford, Tavistock	13 10	4	4	
6000 East Gwenn Llan, S.E. Redr.	6000 South Bog (lead), Salop	10	13	13	
6000 East Headier (copper), Crowan	6400 South Buller and W. Penarthruall	13	13	13	
6000 East Kint Hill (tin)	6000 South Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	21 3	10	10	
4096 East Providence (tin), Ury Vel.	5144 S. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Camb.	11 6	6	6	
5000 E. Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinn	2000 South Crover (copper)	11 6	6	6	
1000 East Rosewarne (tin), Crowan	5000 South Cuddra	11 6	6	6	
12000 East Stridridge	21000 South Devon Consols	1	1	1	
6000 East Tamar (all-ld.), Beerferris	256 South Garra, St. Clement	26	25	25	
256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	2000 South Gwinn	5	5	5	
6000 East Trevelin (tin), Redruth	1024 South Providence (tin), Sithney	21 3	10	10	
6000 East Wheel Clifford (cop., Kest	1105 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	21 18	10	10	
10000 East Wheel Robert (copper)	1024 So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), Agnes	21 10	6	6	
1005 East Wheel Rose (silver-lead)	2000 So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), Agnes	21 10	6	6	
4000 East Wheel Russell, Tavistock	1000 So. Wh. Wrey	11 6	6	6	
5000 Fee Donald (lead)	6000 So. Wh. Wrey	11 6	6	6	
512 Forest (copper), Illogan	5208 St. Agnes	21 3	10	10	
6000 Forst Alveny (t. & c.), Limit.	920 Star Para	11 11	6	6	
6000 Frank Mills, Devon	1447 Swanpool, Buxton	21 16	4	4	
5000 Galt-y-Frith-Rhydydd	2200 Swanpool (cop.), New	21 16	4	4	
6000 Gargel (lead), Flint	6400 Tees Side (lead), Cumberna	21 16	4	4	
6000 Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1000 Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard	10	10	10	
6000 Gellirheion (all-ld.), Cardigan	6000 Tolvadden, Marazion	10	10	10	
1024 Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	1024 Trebarva, Perranathome	21 16	4	4	
6000 Great Caradon (copper and tin)	3000 Treburett Crowan (Limited)	10	10	10	
30000 Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	6000 Trebarva (lead), St. Erth	21 16	4	4	
10000 Great Gwinn	5000 Trevelin (tin), Redruth	21 16	4	4	
10000 Great Headier (copper), Crowan	6000 Trevelin and Trevelin (tin)	21 16	4	4	
13384 Great Onslow Con., Camelford	6000 Trevone Consols, Padstow	21 16	4	4	
1024 Gr. Sheba Con., Stoke Climland	1024 Trevelin, Crowan, Cornwall	6	11	11	
12000 Great Stridridge, Whitechur	6400 Trewane United (silver-lead)	11	11	11	
10000 Gr. Tregone Consols, Altarnun	15 Trinity (copper), lead	250	250	250	
5120 Great Wheel Alfred [S.E.]	4000 Tyn-y-Worlogod (slate), Carna	5	4	4	
5120 Great Wheel Baddern (tin)	10000 Tyn-y-berth (slate), Taliyllyn	11	11	11	
10000 Great Wheel Baddern (tin)	6000 Tyn-y-berth (slate), Taliyllyn	11	11	11	
6000 Gr. Wh. Buxton (cop. & c.)	5000 Tyn-y-berth (slate), Taliyllyn	11	11	11	
1024 Great Wheel Fortuna	5085 United Mines, Tavistock	11	11	11	
3000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	512 Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron	23 7	4	4	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	960 Wendron United Mines	21 14	2	2	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	21	11	11	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	3000 West Crinnis, St. Austell	21	11	11	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1080 West Cupid	21	11	11	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	6400 West Fowey Consols (tin, cop.)	7	9	9	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	2000 West Nant-y-Mwyn (lead)	14	2	2	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	25000 West Park (cop.), Illogan	21	11	11	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	6000 West Polberro, St. Agnes	21 8	2	2	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 West Rosewarne United	5	6	6	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1000 West Star Park, Camborne	2	7	7	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 W. Ting Tang (cop.), Gwennap	1	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1200 West Wheel Bolton	50	52	52	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	512 West Wheel Frances, Illogan	40	80	80	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	4000 Wheel Andams (copper & lead)	3	2	2	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	6000 Wheel Asar (copper), Illogan	1	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 Wheel Ann (cop.), Illogan	1	2	2	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1200 Wheel Brea (cop.), Altarnun	21 3	2	2	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	512 Wheel Clinton (lead)	12	15	15	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 Wheel Constance (silver-lead)	4	4	4	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	4096 Wheel Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	24 3	3	3	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 Wheel Cupid (copper), Redruth	21 16	13	13	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	4096 Wheel Edward, Calstock [S.E.]	5	5	5	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	6000 Wheel Esha (cop.), Whitechur	1	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 Wheel Ellen (cop.), Illogan	21 7	2	2	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1000 Wheel Falmouth (cop.), Gwiltish	3	3	3	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	4096 Wh. Emma (cop.), Buckfastleigh	3	3	3	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1070 Wheel Erye (tin), Wendron	21 16	10	10	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	720 Wheel Frances, near Tavistock	20	8	8	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1536 Wheel Gill	18	18	18	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	4000 Wheel Glyn	21 9	11	11	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	6000 Wheel Gresville	21 10	11	11	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	5000 Wheel Guskus (tin, copper)	3	3	3	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	5120 Wheel Harriett, Camborne	21 8	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1000 Wheel Herland, Crowan	21 6	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	6000 Wheel Lodes (copper), Devon	16	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	4900 Wheel Ludcott	21 3	2	2	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 Wheel Margery (tin and copper)	19	14	14	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	5120 Wheel Marshall, St. Cleer	1	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	512 Wheel Mary Ann, Perran	2	3	3	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	3000 Wh. Maudin (cop.), Llanverry	3	14	14	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	3000 Wheel Morgan, Llanverry	10	10	10	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1200 Wheel Polmer, St. Austell	21 6	23	23	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	3000 Wheel Pollard	18 16	18	18	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	2000 Wh. Powell (lead), Kenwyn	21 10	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	2048 Wheel Robins (tin), Liskeard	3	3	3	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	4000 Wheel Russell (cop.), Tavistock	24	3	3	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 Wheel Sidney, Plympton	7	5	5	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	2048 Wheel Tallack, St. Agnes	18	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	6000 Wheel Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	21 3	2	2	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 Wheel Thomas, Perran Forth	2	4	4	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	4096 Wheel Trevelin (tin), Redruth	21 16	8	8	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	512 Wheel Trevelin (cop.), Gwenn	20	8	8	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	3102 Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwenn	21 19	3	3	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 Wheel Ury (tin, cop.), Redruth	21 13	3	3	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 Wheel Venton (silver-lead), Lisk	6	3	3	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	1024 Wheel Wagstaff, St. Erth	3	3	3	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	4096 Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	21 6	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	6000 Whitechur Consols	18	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	5000 Willow Bank (lead), Liskeard	18	1	1	
6000 Gwinn Consols (cop.)	4096 Wood (lead), Beerferris	21 17	6	6	

* Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange.

Mining Companies Incorporated with Limited Liability.

Mining Companies Incorporated with Limited Liability.

Nom. cap. Share. Bus. docs.				Nom. cap. Share.			
Kallymoneen Copper	£30000	£3		Llangynog United Mining	£30000	£5	
Gold Mining	30000	£1 10.	1%	Llwynmaes Mining	12500	10	
Stream Iron	20000	1		Loughtea Slate, Tipperary (17. 8s. pd.)	10000	2	
Burnkneave Iron and Coal	60000	20		Low Furness Iron and Steel	60000	10	
Bristol and Forest of Dean	25000	1		Machynlleth Park Copper	2000	10	
Bronfroyd	8000	4	5 5%	Manchester and Festing Slate and Slates	75000	10	
Date Merthyr Steam Coal	50000	20		Midland Mining	30000	1	
Californian Consolidated Quartz	32000	1		Midland Mining	3200	5	
Cambrian Slate	17000	25		Millom Mining	6000	10	
Cardigan South Bog Mining	6000	1		Mount Gabriel Mineral	10000	10	
Castell Lead Mining	6000	1		New Holtzappel Mining	5000	1	
Chestering Granite	9000	200		North Staffordshire Coal and Iron	20000	100	
Chirk Castle	16000	250		Old Park Iron Company	100000	12	
Clark Silver-Lead (17. 8s. 6d. paid)	8000	4		Paragon and Spero Coal	20000	10	
College Mines, Ireland (2s. paid)	3000	50.	% %	Penelwedd Colliery	16000	50	
Cornwall Great Consolidated Lead, &c.	24000	2		Pen-y-Bwile Colliery	23000	10	
Dolwen Lead	5000	1		Pewell Engine Colliery	2500	1	
Dun Mountain Copper	75000	1	1% 1%	Quartz Reduction	50000	1	
East Gloucester Mining	4000	2		Redhill Mining	60	10	
East Indian Coal	150000	10	10%	Rhosydd Slate Company	5000	5	
Esgrair Llee Mining	10200	10		Rhydyddfedd Colliery	13000	10	
Fahall Coal	50000	10		Rhydyddfedd Colliery (17. 8s. pd.)	10000	2	
Forest of Dean and South Wales Iron	250000	10		Rotherham and Marston, Coal	60000	25	
Fort Bowen, New	35000	1		Ruabon Coal Company	10000	10	
Friedrichswald Lead	12500	6		Ruabon Colliery (2s. paid)	15000	1	
Garnett and Mowles Gold Mining	50000	5		Shrewsbury and Shropshire Coal	7000	10	
Great North Western, Harb. Coal, & Mining	50000	5	5%	Shropshire Blackwood	1000	5	
Great Northern Mining	12000	1		Smittelfield Head Lead	4000	1000	
Great Welsh Union Slate	250000	5		South-West of Ireland Mining	15000	£5 10.	
Hartpool Colliery	65000	5		Spearsart and Vogleberg Mining	12500	10	
Hennock Black Ore	800	10s.	1%	Tasman Mining	20000	1	
Hopton Wood Stone	18000	50		Talgaroch Mining	44000	10	
Island of Anglesea Coal and Coke	50000	5		Tallicin Silver-Lead	25000	5	
Levant Mineral	250000	10		Wharfedale Mining	4000	100.	
Lantz Colliery	24000	100		Whitby Iron	2500	500	
Little Down and Ebbw Rocks	50000	2	2 2%	Workington Hematite Iron Company	100000	1%	
Llanelwedd Slate and Slab	30000	100		Worthing	100000	1%	

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Transactions in the Stock Exchange.									
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.					MISCELLANEOUS.				
Shares.		Paid.	Clos.	Pr. Bus. De. &c.	Shares.		Clos.	Pr.	
22500 Australasia	40	—	87 89	88 1/2	300000 Crystal Palace	15d.	—	2 1/2	—
3000 City	50	—	64	—	60000 Eastern Steam	15d.	—	—	—
20000 Colonial	25	—	—	26 1/2	700000 Electric Telegraph	100	—	—	—
25000 Commercial of London	50	—	—	28	70000 English and Australian Cop. 5	—	—	1 1/2	—
22200 India, Australia, and China	6	—	4 1/2 5	4 1/2 4 1/2	30000 General Screw Steam	11	—	6 1/2	—
6000 London and County	20	—	50 61	—	20000 London General Omnibus	4	—	4	—
20000 London Joint-Stock	10	—	—	30	40000 National Discount	5	—	4 1/2	—
50000 London and Westminster	20	—	—	31 1/2	50000 National Patent Steam Fuel	—	—	9 1/2	10 1/2
20000 New South Wales	20	—	48 48	48 1/2	50000 North of Europe Steam	17 1/2	—	1 1/2	1 1/2
32473 Oriental Bank Corporation	25	—	—	46 3/4	50000 Oriental Gas	—	—	—	—
13000 Provincial of Ireland	25	—	—	61 1/2	120000 Peel River Land and Mining 5	—	—	2	—
20000 South Australia	25	—	34 36	36 3/4	30000 Penin. and Oriental Steam	50	—	70	—
90000 Union of London	10	—	—	26 1/2	14840 Royal Mail Steam	60	—	—	—
3000 Unity Mutual	50	—	39 41	—	14200 South Australian Land	25	—	34	—
					100900 Scottish Australian Invest. 1	18	—	18	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	Paid.	Last Price.	Prosen
1000 Camborne Consols.....	13	—	13
1000 Camborne Vein & Wh. Francoed.....	13 4/8	9	12
1000 Caradon Consol. & Cler.	13	9	9
918 Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn & L.	13 1/2	13	13
2580 Carmarthen United (lead)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
8000 Carnarvon (lead, cop.), Mawgan	2 1/2	—	—
7900 Carraig Dicks United, St. Ives.	2	—	—
1055 Carvannall (copper), Gwennap.	11	6	5 6
8450 Carvath United, St. Austell	2 1/2	1	—
6000 Castell (lead and blende), Card.	11 1/2	—	—
6000 Castlemaine (lead), Card.	11 1/2	10 1/2	11
6000 Cefn Gwyn (all-ld.), Cardigan	1	—	—
6000 Chailcoat Consols (copper)	1	1	1
1240 Clifflah & Wentworth (tin, cop.) ..	230 13	7	6 7
5000 Clowance Wood (lead)	8 1/2	—	—
3000 Coed Mawr Pool (Cl.), Llannryst	6 1/2	4	—
2450 Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	215 18 9	4	5 1/2
150 Cook's Hill (copper), Beaufort	105	180	180
1055 Crookedoak Moor, Cop. & Cler.	8	40	40 45
1000 Cwm Rhaon (lead), Cardigan & H.	8	1 1/2	—
6000 Cwm Rhon (Limited)	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
6000 Dale Mine (lead), N. Stafford.	1	4	—
2440 Dalriach (cop. & ld.), Rhayader ..	2 1/2	—	—

* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mis-
information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 5, STRAND, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—June 6, 1837.